

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

Vol. XX.

Five Cents Per Copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year.

No. 7.

Are You A Parent?

We will not ask whether you are proud and fond of your children! You are!

You are living for your children, and it is an interesting, absorbing, anxious life. The babies must be guarded from sickness, and the toddlers and striplings taught to work and sent to school. And you sometimes think of the property you can leave them when your life is over.

The best and biggest you give them will not be property. You give them an honorable name, you give them the habits of industry and the principles of honesty and fair play and interest in community welfare, and loyalty to our country. And you hope to give them a share and a place in "The Kingdom of Heaven."

Between 15 and 25 are the most important years. These are the restless years when temptations are strong. But so are all good impulses strong between 15 and 25 and these are the years in which they learn easily and generally settle the question of whether they will be "good average folks," or whether they will turn out below the average or above the average.

To help parents through this crucial time a good school is needed. We mean a school away from home, where the young person has a little adventure, meets new people, and gives his main attention to learning and self-improvement.

Berea tries to be such a school, with these special "points":

1. It is really a group of schools, varied so as to have attractions for many who never thought they wanted to go off to school. See the list of departments on another page—"Six Doors"—Something good for every corner!

2. It is first class—every teacher a picked person, plenty of library books, scientific apparatus—the assurance that progress will be sound and rapid. If you go away to school you want the best.

3. Best provision for the students outside the classroom. Good rooms, good board, good play grounds, care of nurse and doctor if sick.

4. Within your reach. The instruction is a free gift, and all the expenses made as low as possible. A chance to earn something while attending school.

School begins September 11. Write Secretary Vaughn and engage a room.

Are You Between 15 and 25?

These are the important years of your life!

During these years you will settle the question of whether you will be "good average folks," or whether you will drop below the average, or mount above the average!

Or without comparing yourself with others you will decide whether you will be as much of a person as God intended or whether you will be something less!

Get all you can out of your parents. It is for you to profit by their experience and advice. They love you better than anybody else ever will.

And get all you can from the example of neighbors, the wisdom of the preacher, and the instructions of the school teacher.

But besides all this you want to spend some time away from home at a good school. People who wanted to help the young folks and to build up the nation have founded Berea which invites you to make it your second home.

1. Berea is really six schools, among which you can take your pick according to your talents, needs and life plans.

2. Each of these schools, College, Academy, Normal, Vocational, Foundation, is the best of its kind, drawing students from all parts of the country, and so well equipped with good teachers, libraries, scientific apparatus, etc., that your progress will be sound and rapid.

3. You will have a good time in Berea. You will meet the best young folks from a dozen states. You will enjoy the play and the play grounds, the walking parties, the literary society, the free moving picture shows and entertainments, and the work squads in garden, shop and laundry!

4. You can get to Berea. The instruction is offered you as a free gift. So is the use of Boarding Hall and rooms—you only pay enough for running expenses. And great skill and pains have been used to make the expenses very low. Study on this matter. Plenty of people now wish they had gone to school when they had the chance. Don't miss your chance!

Two Reasons for Education

One reason is that it helps you to earn a good living.

The prosperous farmer is the man who knows things, some things he learns from his father, some from the County Demonstrator. But he will have a great reward by spending a few terms in Berea School of Agriculture.

So of the teacher. It is one thing to just get a certificate, and quite another thing to understand the art of teaching; so that all the best districts will want you, as they want the graduates of Berea Normal School.

So of the office worker. Just now hundreds of young people are doing good and earning big money because they have learned book-keeping or stenography in Berea Commercial School.

So of the music teacher. Many a young lady is doing good and earning money because she has been in the Berea School of Music.

So of the business man, the professional man, the skilled mechanic. They are all made by going to school.

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Your Friends in Berea

Every new student, when he arrives in Berea for the first time, will be wonderfully surprised.

If this is your first time to go away from home to school, you will have a tendency to feel lost and unduly jostled about by the large crowd. Our great college buildings will look cold and friendless. You will wonder what so many buildings are for and why so many students are rushing here and there, and what it all means; but when you have been directed from one office to another, and met the friends whose faces appear on the pages of this Citizen, they will explain to you what it all means. They will tell you that it is a part of education, of system, of regularity, that is necessary to do for accomplishing great things in the world. Then the buildings will begin to look more home-like, more comfortable; their bigness will begin to fade and you will begin to grow to fit them.

If you have come from some other school to Berea, your wonderment will be of a different kind. You will begin to compare our buildings with those you have seen at other places. You will begin to wonder if our way of doing things is the way you have been used to. You will think that it takes you a longer time to get into Berea than

Military training will be a part of our curriculum. Special ability along certain professional lines must be detected and brot out and trained for the service of our nation. A number of new professors have been added to the College Department, who will give their wisdom and experience to President Frost and Berea College in carrying out this new College program. Other students, as well as College students, ought to call upon the President before they leave Berea. He desires very much to have a personal interview with each one of them, to learn his name, his past office, how he heard of Berea, and his ambitions in life. It will be worth much to every student in Berea in future years to refer to the personal interview which he had with President Frost. His office is in Room 9, second floor of Lincoln Hall.

Treasurer Osborne, who has been on the Berea Faculty longer than any other man, is one of the first men you will meet upon entering school. Do not forget to shake hands with Mr. Osborne and tell him you are here to stay. Also tell him that you wish him to keep your surplus money that you have brought with you. Mr. Osborne is a Christian gentleman, who likes



Wm. Goodell Frost



Thomas J. Osborne



Francis O. Clark

into some other schools that you know, but when you have gotten in and have become acquainted with our orderly system, our wonderful labor plan and the opportunities that are open for young men and women to get an education, you will grow. Your ideas of education will be changed. You will see that Berea is doing things in a new and an unusual way. You will tell your room mate how thankful you are that you got in touch with the College and finally came.

President Frost, whose picture you see in the center of this group, is a man you want to meet before you leave Berea. He will give special attention to the College students this fall, because of the great needs of the nation that college men and women are called upon to meet.

young people and always has a word of good counsel and encouragement for them.

Students who are interested in tracking want to become acquainted with Dr. McAllister, because his profession is making teachers out of folks who are not teachers and who want to be. His office is on the second floor of the Main Chapel Building. There you will find him daily, ready to counsel you on every point of the teaching proposition.

Professor Clark, Dean of the Vocational Schools, has a multitude of interests. He is a specialist in Agriculture, but he also knows how to tell you what you are fitted for and what courses you ought to take, especially if you are entering the Vocational Schools. He will look at your fingers and tell whether you

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U. S. News

Gen Hale, at Camp Sherman, has ordered that new draftees must be ushered into army life by degrees. He holds that the new men should be given moderate drills and exercises and care should be taken to prevent undue fatigue.

Congress, with its legislative program jammed with revenue, draft and water power and other important bills, will not adjourn until just before the November elections, according to a prediction by Speaker Clark, after he had surveyed the situation.

The wanton destruction by a German submarine of the Diamond Shoals lightship No 71, off Cape Hatteras, is taken by naval officials to mean that nothing will be spared in the determination of the Huns to cripple American commerce. Navy officials, however, see no reason for alarm, as the lightship will be repaired immediately.

Had anyone said ten years ago, that the United States would at any time in the future, arm 5,000,000 men, he would have been put down as a fanatic, but there is neither surprise nor protest as a result of the "18 to 45" draft bill, which now is submitted to Congress with the approval of the Administration, and with the purpose of creating as soon as possible an army of 5,000,000.

Director General McAdoo recently ordered that additional coaches be attached to the trains, or second sections be operated. The order followed a recent trip of Mr. McAdoo over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, from Cincinnati to Hot Springs, Va., during which he had an opportunity to notice the crowded conditions of the train, with many passengers unable to secure seats.

The Wilbur Wright Field at Dayton, Ohio, is no longer a school for training cadet flyers for overseas airplane service. Henceforth, it will be known as an armorer's school where students will be taught the methods of using machine guns in action against the Germans, to the fact that the Government has to the fact that the Government has found the field to be impractical, owing to the comparatively small number of days on which flying could be done.

Kentucky News

Corp. Robert Winkler, the first Louisville boy to be decorated for bravery, was killed in France, July 20.

A parcel post route by motor truck has been established between Indianapolis and Louisville.

Two new cases of smallpox have developed in the vicinity of Mayking. County health officers will make an effort to check the disease.

Representative Negroes of Kentucky at a meeting with the Council of Defense in the Board of Trade building yesterday effected an organization for war work.

The three masked highwaymen who robbed the South Side State Bank at Indianapolis, on August 8th, and escaped with approximately \$40,000 are believed to have come from Louisville.

Every member of the advanced class of the officers' training school at Camp Zachary Taylor now has visited the big artillery range in Hardin County. The 2d Battalion has just returned from an inspection of the artillery camp.

Negligence on the part of the railroad to give proper protection at a sharp turn of the road at O'Bannon, fifteen miles from Louisville, caused the deaths of W. C. Mossbarger and his daughter, Vennie, and the serious injury of Miss Rebecca Mossbarger. The only way one can be sure of safety in crossing the track at this point is to alight from the car and look up and down the track.

When a call for volunteers for immediate service overseas was issued

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MONTDIDIER IS TAKEN BY FOCH; FOE IN FLIGHT

Allies Sweep Forward Along Entire Picardy Line, Taking Many Towns.

24,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Capture of Faverolles by French Cuts Off Von Hutler's Retreat From Montdidier—American Troops Take Big Part in Offensive.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 12.—In their advance the British have captured Warvillers, Vrely, Folles, Rosiers and Vanvillers.

The enemy seems to be retreating all along the battle line, especially in the center, where he is being heavily attacked by the British.

Chitilly spur, north of the Somme, was captured by the American and British troops. The attack began at five o'clock when the allies moved forward between the Ancre and the Somme. They were supported by tanks and were preceded by a heavy barrage fire. The enemy was driven toward Bray, northeast of Chitilly.

British tanks have been seen well to the east of Meharicourt. Streams of German transports are still going eastward. Two New German divisions have been engaged by the advancing allies. Information received from prisoners indicates that the fighting may soon become heavier.

Hun Retreat Cut Off.

Paris, Aug. 12.—Von Hutler's retreat from Montdidier was cut off when the French captured Faverolles. The German position along the Montdidier-Roye road is precarious. At noon the French line ran from Faverolles, Preennes, Rodot, Cuvilly, Rossons-Sur-Matz and Vignemont. This line puts Montdidier behind the French line.

The towns captured in the new Picardy drive include the following:

Montdidier, Marincourt, Meharicourt, Bonchaur, Elhons, Rainscourt, Proxost, Le Tronquay, Le Fretoy, Assinvalles, Rossons-Sur-Matz, Vignemont, Vrely, Folles-Sur-Matz.

(Continued on Page Three)

World News

The Gladys M. Hollett, a British schooner, loaded with fish for New York, was looted and sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Canada. The crew took to boats and were rescued.

The latest development of German propaganda is the story that our colored troops are being used as cannon fodder. Any patriotic American will be very sure of the fact before repeating such a story. It is about as ridiculous and as unfounded as the statement that great quantities of chicken were being thrown away at one of our camps, because there wasn't enough to go around.

Heavy increases in the present war tax on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, were agreed to on August second, by the House Ways and Means Committee as a part of the \$8,000,000 revenue bill. The tax imposes three times the existing rates and it is expected that by this means, \$340,000,000 will be raised.

The railroad administration is considering the abolishment of the sale of liquor on all railroad property, including dining cars and hotels or restaurants maintained at the stations.

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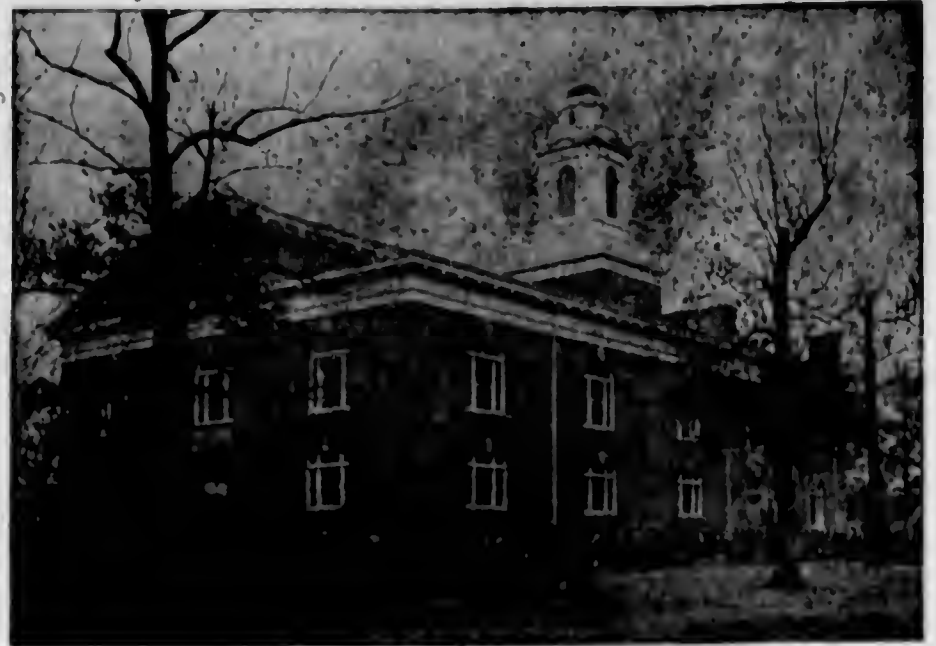
PAGE 8. Eastern Kentucky News.

Big Rally of Bright Young Folks, Berea, September 11th

MILITARY TRAINING AT BEREA THIS YEAR



THE LIBRARY
Gift of Andrew Carnegie now contains over thirty three thousand books with periodicals, reference works, seminar rooms, and all best facilities for scholarly work.



THE CHAPEL
Seating two persons in the main auditorium and containing an upper chapel four class rooms and all modern conveniences, built by the students.

"ENLIST AND GO TO COLLEGE"

The United States Government is recognizing the importance of keeping up the student life of our country, because of the needs for special training during this war and immediately following the war. Our country desires to profit by the sad experience of our Allies.

When the war in Europe began, the call went out from our allied countries for their patriotic young men to enlist. Nearly all of the able-bodied young men of the universities and colleges hastened to enlist, and as a result, some of the most promising students of England

ment, under the authority of the Secretary of War, to encourage young men who are prepared to enter or continue at the standard colleges of the country, to pursue their college studies, and at the same time, to be given military training that will fit them for the service of their flag in the most efficient way.

Berea College will cooperate in every possible way, with the War Department in carrying out this plan, the purpose of which is to provide for the very important needs of the Army for highly trained men

ing the period of their college training, multiply manifold their value to the country. If the need arises for the service of these men on the fighting line, the terms of their enlistment are such that they can be called by the President on a day's notice, but it will be the policy of the Government to keep them in training until their draft age is reached.

Every young man who "Enlists and Goes to College" will be a member of the Students' Army Training Corps of the United States Army. He will receive a uniform and be

him to discover the special line of military service for which he has the greatest capacity and preference. Later in his course, he will have an opportunity to specialize in a branch of training designed to fit him to become an officer of the field artillery, medical or engineering officer, or an expert in some technical or scientific service, and so on.

When the student reaches the age of twenty-one he must register with his local board, but he will remain in college until he is called under the selective service law. At that time, it will be decided

camp, will be paid, and he will be on active duty, under pay, and subsistence by the War Department. Berea has offered some military training in the past, but next year this opportunity will be distinctly enlarged. The War Department will provide an officer who will instruct men of the College Department and men of other departments may have military drilling, which will be a decided advantage to them if they are called into service later.

Last Spring, Secretary Baker said: "This new policy aims to accomplish a two-fold object. First, to de-

velop as a great military asset, the large body of young men in the colleges; and, second, to prevent unnecessary and wasteful depletion of the colleges thru the indiscriminate volunteering, by offering to the students a definite and immediate military status. . . . Those students who do not graduate this spring should be urged to continue their education and take advantage of this opportunity to serve the nation." "The young man, who is burning



THE NEW HOSPITAL
Fully equipped throughout with all modern conveniences—wards for men and for women, private rooms, sun-parlor, baths, electric service.



INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
Contains the Agricultural and Biological lecture rooms, the Cabinet, the Trade and Architectural Drawing and in the third story a men's dormitory.

and France were killed during the first year. Their schools became depleted, because students are always progressive, patriotic and sacrificing. Both England and France have seen the mistake of drawing out all the young men of military age for military purposes only. Great efforts are being made now, to revive the schools and put young men into training for scholastic leadership, as well as military.

A comprehensive plan has been worked out by the War Depart-

ment, under the authority of the Secretary of War, to encourage young men who are prepared to enter or continue at the standard colleges of the country, to pursue their college studies, and at the same time, to be given military training that will fit them for the service of their flag in the most efficient way.

Its object is to prevent a premature enlistment for active service, of those men who could, by extend-

ing the period of their college training, multiply manifold their value to the country. If the need arises for the service of these men on the fighting line, the terms of their enlistment are such that they can be called by the President on a day's notice, but it will be the policy of the Government to keep them in training until their draft age is reached.

whether he will remain in college to complete his course, and the decision will depend upon the needs of the service and upon his achievements in his military work, and in his studies as determined by the military officer of the college, and by the college authorities.

During the summer, each member of the Students' Army Training Corps will have an opportunity to attend a summer camp for intensive military training. His traveling expenses, to and from

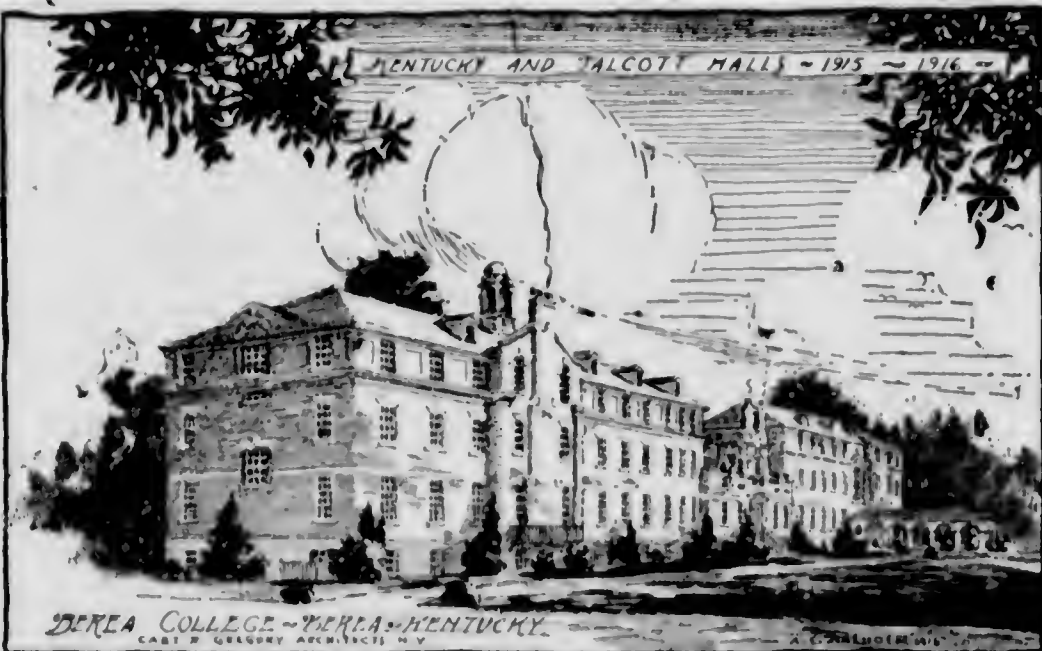
camp, will be paid, and he will be on active duty, under pay, and subsistence by the War Department. Berea has offered some military training in the past, but next year this opportunity will be distinctly enlarged. The War Department will provide an officer who will instruct men of the College Department and men of other departments may have military drilling, which will be a decided advantage to them if they are called into service later.

does not begin now. Our Government realizes this and most of our people realize it.

If we are to be prepared for this emergency, the Government, the colleges and all our nation must cooperate in the matter of scholastic and military training right now.

How He Had Benefited.

Chatty Walter (to well-known customer who is growing stouter)—"I am sure, sir, that your stay down here is doing you good; you're twice the gentleman you were when you came."



KENTUCKY AND TALCOTT HALLS
New Home for Foundation and Vocational Girls

JAMES HALL, ACADEMY GIRLS DORMITORY, BEREA COLLEGE
COPY & GREGORY, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK.



JAMES HALL
New Women's Dormitory now being completed.

To Beat the Germans Now and Later We Must Have Education

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY-OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER IV.

On the Firing Line.

When I reported on the Cassard after my fourteen days' leave, I was detailed with a detachment of the legion to go to the Flanders front. I changed into the regular uniform of the legion, which is about like that of the infantry, with the regimental badge—a seven-flamed grenade.

We traveled from Brest by rail, in third-class cars, passing through La Havre and St. Pol, and finally arriving at Bergues. From Bergues we made the trip to Dixmude by truck—a distance of about twenty miles. We carried no rations with us, but at certain places along the line the train stopped, and we got out to eat our meals. At every railroad station they have booths or canteens, and French girls work day and night feeding the poilus. It was a wonderful sight to see these girls, and it made you feel good to think you were going to fight for them.

It was not only what they did, but the way they did it, and it is at things like this that the French heat the world. They could tell just what kind of treatment each poilu needed, and they saw to it that he got it. They took special pains with the men of the legion, because, as they say, we are "strangers," and that means, "the best we have is yours." To the French, these French women, young and old, could be a mother and a sweetheart and a sister all at the same time to any half-old ex-convict in the legion, and do it in a way that made him feel like a little boy at the time and a rich church member afterwards. The only thing

we did not like about this trip was that there were not enough stations along that line. There is a tip that the French engineers will not take, I am afraid.

There is another thing about the French women that I have noticed, and that is this: There are pretty girls in every country under the sun, but the plain girls in France are prettier than the plain girls in other countries. They might not show it in photographs, but in action there is something about them that you cannot explain. I have never seen an ugly French girl who was not easy to look at.

We finally got to Dixmude, after having spent about eighteen hours on the way. On our arrival one company was sent to the reserve trenches and my company went to the front line trench. We were not placed in training camps, because most of us had been under fire before. I never had, but that was not supposed to make any difference. They say if you can stand the legion you can stand anything.

Before we entered the communication trench, we were drawn up along side of a crossroad for a rest, and to receive certain accoutrements. Pretty soon we saw a bunch of blokes coming along the road, without their guns, a few of them being slightly wounded. Some of them looked scared and others happy, but they all seemed tired. Then we heard some singing, and pretty soon we could see an Irish corporal stepping along behind the Hunns, with his rifle slung over his back, and every once in a while he would shuffle a bit and then sing some more. He had a grin on him that pushed his ears back.

The British noncom who was detailed as our guide sang out: "What kind of time are you having, Pat?"

The Irishman saluted with one hand, dug the other into his pocket and pulled out enough watches to make you think you were in a pawn shop. "Oh, a foin toim I'm havin'," he says. "I got wan from each of thim fellas." We counted fourteen prisoners in the bunch. Pat sure thought he was rolling in wealth.

After we were rested up we were issued rifles, shrapnel helmets and belts, and then started down the communication trench. These trenches are entrances to the fighting trenches and run at varying angles and varying distances apart. They are seldom wide enough to hold more than one man, so you have to march single file in them. They wind in and out, according to the lay of the land, some parts of them being more dangerous than others. When you come to a dangerous spot you have to crawl sometimes.

There are so many cross trenches and blind alleys that you have to have



"I Got Wan From Each of Thim Fellas."

a guide for a long time, because without one you are apt to walk through an embrasure in a fire trench and right into the open, between the German front line and your own. Which is hardly worth while!

If any part of the line is under fire, the guide at the head of the line is on the lookout for shells, and when he hears one coming he gives the signal and you drop to the ground and wait until it bursts. You never get all the time you want, but at that you have plenty of time to think about things while you are lying there with your face in the mud, waiting to hear the sound of the explosion. When you hear it, you know you have got at least one more to dodge. If you do not hear it—well, most likely you are worrying more about tuning your thousand-string harp than anything else.

In the communication trench you have to keep your distance from the man ahead of you. This is done so that you will have plenty of room to fall down in, and because if a shell should find the trench, there would be fewer casualties in an open formation than in a closed. The German artillery is keen on communication trenches, and whenever they spot one they stay with it a long time. Most of them are camouflaged along the top and sides, so that enemy aviators cannot see anything but the earth or bushes, when they throw an eye down on our lines.

We took over our section of the front line trenches from a French line regiment that had been on the job for 14 days. That was the longest time I have heard of any troops remaining on the firing line.

Conditions at the front and ways of fighting are changing all the time, as each side invents new methods of outwitting, so when I try to describe the Dixmude trenches, you must realize that it is probably just history by now. If they are still using trenches there they probably look entirely different.

But when I was at Dixmude they were something like this:

Behind the series of front-line trenches are the reserve trenches; in this case five to seven miles away, and still farther back are the billets. These may be houses or barns or ruined churches—any place that can possibly be used for quartering troops when off duty.

Troops were usually in the front-line trenches six to eight days, and fourteen to sixteen days in the reserve trenches. Then back to the billets for six or eight days.

We were not allowed to change our clothing in the front-line trenches—not even to remove socks, unless for inspection. Nor would they let you as much as unbutton your shirt, unless there was an inspection of identification disks. We wore a disk at the wrist and another around the neck. You know the gag about the disks, of course: If your arm is blown off they can tell who you are by the neck disk; if your head is blown off, they do not care who you are.

In the reserve trenches you can make yourself more comfortable, but you cannot go to such extreme lengths of luxury as changing your clothes entirely. That is for billets, where you spend most of your time bathing, changing clothes, sleeping and eating. Believe me, a billet is great stuff; it is like a sort of temporary heaven.

Of course you know what the word "coodles" means. Let us hope you will never know what the coodles themselves mean. When you get in or near the trenches, you take a course

in the natural history of bugs, lice, rats and every kind of pest that has ever been invented.

It is funny to see some of the newcomers when they first discover a coodle on them. Some of them cry. If they really knew what it was going to be like they would do worse than that, maybe.

Then they start hunting all over each other, just like monkeys. They team up for this purpose, and many times it is in this way that a couple of men get to be trench partners and come to be pals for life—which may not be a long time at that.

In the front-line trenches it is more comfortable to fall asleep on the parapet first-step than in the dugouts, because the coodles are thicker down below, and they simply will not give you a minute's rest. They certainly are active little pests. We used to make back scratchers out of certain weapons that had flexible handles, but never had time to use them when we needed them most.

We were given bottles of a liquid which smelled like lysol and were supposed to soak our clothes in it. It was thought that the coodles would object to the smell and quit work. Well, a coodle that could stand our clothes without the dope on them would not be bothered by a little thing like this stuff. Also, our clothes got so sour and horrible smelling that they hurt our noses worse than the coodles. They certainly were game little devils, and came right back at us.

So most of the poilus threw the dope at Fritz and fought the coodles hand to hand.

(To be Continued)

MONTDIDIER IS TAKEN BY FOCH; FOE IN FLIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

ters, Rosieres. (Continued)

Americans in Flight.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The British war office official statement on the drive in Picardy reveals for the first time the fact that American troops are taking part in this smashing blow there against the enemy. There had been no information here to show that men from this country were in the drive and the identity of the unit or units is not known.

Large numbers of American soldiers are brigaded with the British for training, and they have sided in offensive strokes, notably that at Hamel, July 4, when they advanced with Australians and took considerable ground and some prisoners.

The presence of the Americans behind the British lines was believed to have enabled the British to assemble large forces for the present drive, but the news that Americans actually are in the fighting and have won "a considerable success" was received here with gratification.

"Can't Keep Americans Out." "You can't keep them out," was the comment of one high official when told that Americans were aiding in the Picardy battle.

The fall of Montdidier and the beginning of the evacuation by the Germans of the Montdidier-Noyon front were greeted here with high satisfaction. It had been apparent to officers who are following developments closely that Montdidier must fall very soon. The retreat of the enemy along the line southeast of that place promises to be a serious movement, it was said, with the strong possibility of important captures in men and munitions by the French.

It would cause no surprise to observers here if Marshal Foch extended his thrust immediately along the line south of the Oise and link up the Picardy front with the Aisne-Vesle line, thus threatening the enemy along the whole front between Reims and Albert simultaneously. Even if the Germans in the Montdidier-Noyon pocket escape, a French drive south of the Oise would immediately put them in jeopardy again if it met with any success.

So far the Franco-British movement has operated only in the northern jaw of the pincer thrust which is expected to develop. A French attack south of the Oise would set up the southern jaw of the movement.

Montdidier Captured.

London, Aug. 12.—The important town of Montdidier which was approximately at the apex of the German salient south of the Somme, has been captured by the allies.

The number of prisoners taken from the Germans in the fighting in Picardy has increased to 24,000, today's war office statement announces.

One hundred additional German guns have been taken by the allies. The new attacks by the French have extended the battle line some sixteen miles farther to the southeast in the Montdidier area. In this movement the French scored an advance of four miles in six hours.

To the north the important junction of Chaulnes is now quite untenable for the Germans, as it is well within the fire of the British field guns.

300 Guns Taken.

The 100 guns added to the 200 previously captured by the allies were taken by the French in this morning's fighting.

Canadian and Australian forces captured Bouchor, Meharcourt and Lihons, and have entered Ruicourt and Proyart. The French forces captured Le Troquois, Le Fretoy and Assainvillers.

American troops delivered an attack in the angle between the Somme and the Aisne and achieved a considerable success.

American and British troops captured the town of Morlaucourt between the Somme and the Aisne.

Enemy counter-attacks in the Morlaucourt sector, which followed the Anglo-American success, were beaten off in intensive fighting.

The Picardy battle is spreading to the south of Arras, the Fall Mall Gazette says this afternoon. Heavy fighting occurred this morning in the battle area, with the allies making satisfactory progress and taking large numbers of prisoners.

20-Mile Flight Seen.

The opinion in London was that the enemy could not now possibly hold any sort of a line until he reached the Somme and the canal from Noyon to Noyon. That would make a maximum retreat of twenty miles.

Toughly speaking, the allied advance in two days on a front of twenty miles has been thirteen miles.

On the British front splendid progress is being made and the average thirteen-mile progress forward was an infantry advance, with the cavalry, tanks and armored cars well ahead of the infantry and pressing the retreating enemy.

HARRY LAUDER IN POLITICS

Harry Lauder, Scottish comedian, minstrel and patriot, announces that he will be a candidate for election to the British Parliament at the next general election. And his purpose is plain when he adds that he will run against Ramsay MacDonald or Philip Snowden, both belonging to what is known as the British Socialist-Labor "pacifist" group.

All who have heard Lauder speak on the war know the intensity with which he opposes those who favor any end to the struggle short of a knock-out victory by the Allies and America.

Having lost his only son on the west front, he has entered upon the work of arousing and sustaining the spirit of the Allied peoples with this one end in view—that civilian pressure be prevented from demanding a premature peace. In America, in Australia, in France, and in Great Britain he has used his stage work as a means to gather hundreds of thousands of people together for the purpose of swaying their hearts and their sympathies by his undoubted great powers as a preacher.

We doubt if any single man has been so effective in this respect as has Harry Lauder. His words have sunk deeper than have the words of any other man or woman who, coming from the front, has tried to make us one with the boys over there. They have moved thousands of people to undisguised, unshamed tears where scores of others using almost the same words, have failed to excite more than interest.

Why has this been so? What is the basis of Harry Lauder's appeal? It is, very largely the obvious intensity and deadly sincerity of the man, coupled, no doubt, with the common knowledge of his heroism. But it is also the consummate artistry of the man, able not only to feel the injustices of the war to the very bottom of his warm Scotch heart, but as well to lay the latter bare to his audiences without any touch of maudlinism or unmanliness.

It occurs to us that all this will prove of inestimable value to Lauder when he runs for Parliament. We do not envy his opponent, however strong he may be in his constituency. Lauder will bring to British politics a sense of reality that can not help but be refreshing and cleansing. Political contests are too apt to skate on the surface of life and to ignore the deeper emotions. Harry Lauder will see to it that the electorate to which he appeals has a full dose of red-blooded, soul-stirring issues to consider.

—Detroit Free Press.

SINKER OF LUSITANIA DEAD

Destruction of His Submarine by Felly U-Boat Now Admitted.

London, Aug. 12.—Lieutenant Commander Schwieger, who commanded the submarine which sank the Lusitania, is dead. His death occurred in September, 1917, but has only just been admitted by the German admiralty, according to reports received here.

Last September Schwieger, in command of the U-88, was in the light of Helgoland with another submarine. Both U-boats submerged and the other commander heard a chain sweeping along the side of his boat and believed he had run into an unknown British mine field. A terrific explosion under water followed. The second boat rose rapidly and signaled for the other. There was no reply. A vain watch was kept for the U-88 and she has not been heard from since. There is little doubt, the reports say, that she sank.

Down 65 Hun Planes.

London, Aug. 12.—Sixty-five German airplanes were destroyed by British aviators or driven down out of control in the fighting of August 8, when the allied offensive in Picardy opened, an official statement on aviation operations shows. Fifty British machines are missing, the British losses being due chiefly to fire from the ground.

SERGEANT T. L. PARKER WRITES

Saumur Artillery School, France, July 16, 1918.

My Dear President Frost: Just received a letter from my sister and with it your letter and a Commencement program. I am not going to try to tell you how much I appreciate the words of cheer and encouragement from Borea. I often wonder if it is possible that Borea thinks of me as often as I think of her. I love Borea, and not a night passes but a prayer passes my lips for the old institution, faculty, students, and all that they stand for.

How I would have enjoyed visiting for Commencement. You must have had a glorious time. When I read the names of the graduates, and see so many whom I have had in my classes, I wonder how many of them I have ever really touched personally. Some of them I like to think I have helped, if not in the Christian life, at least to a start for an education. And so I say, "May God bless and guide Borea."

About me there is little to say. You will see by the heading that I am in the Saumur Artillery School. This is a continuation of the Officers' Training School in the States. But here the nearness to the actual front makes us more interested, and so we are doing very intensive training; and we are all happy for it.

I am working on the 155 mm howitzers. The 155's are sort of supplements for the famous French "Soixante-quinze." Before you receive this, I hope to be commissioned second lieutenant. We have looked for it so long now. Surely they will come soon.

I need write nothing about the country. You have seen it. It is truly a glorious land, but it isn't like "home." The other day we got to see the tomb of "Richard-the-Lion Hearted" and, at another time, the castle where Margaret of Anjou died, we were told. If I could only speak French, I could learn so much which is entirely out of my reach as it is.

We long to have our training over with so that we can get a "real" crack at the Boches. We are proud of the Americans already at the front, and most of us envy their opportunity for service. But we must not become too impatient. Uncle Sam wants to make real soldiers of us first.

Of course there are many of the most interesting things which I am not allowed to write—dates, numbers of troops, rumors, news from the front, etc. Everything going out from here is censored.

I have so many things I would like to tell the students—Foundation especially. There is such an opportunity here to see what Jesus Christ can do for a man. Our Sunday-school and Bible class are a real inspiration to most of us. A Christian here is a real Christian. And we have some mighty good times. Sometime I hope to come back to Foundation, if I may; and I believe I shall be of much more help and be of more service than before.

Again I thank you and the trustees for remembering me. I hope you will not cease to pray for me, and for the cause for which we are giving our all, if the time comes. God grant that this war may come to a close, soon, so that we may all return to loved-ones and to our chosen duties.

I have heard of your improved health and your return to Borea, and have rejoiced with Borea.

Will you give my regards to Mrs. Frost, to Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, and all those good people whom I love so much and who may, perhaps, be interested in hearing from me.

With best wishes, I am always,

Sincerely yours,
Sgt. T. L. Parker,
(11-71) Saumur Artillery School,
A.P.O. 718, Amer. F. F. France.

A LETTER FROM CORP. MCGUIRE

In "Dug Out" Somewhere in France

June 30, 1918.

T. A. Edwards, Borea:

Dear Professor:

We are now at the front, and have been here for some time. Has been over a month since we have been allowed to sleep with shoes off. You can imagine just about how we feel. My, we would be very much pleased if we could only get a few days' rest back where shells are not falling so thick and fast. We have the sunshine and hear the little birds sing—and my, how great it would be if we only could sit down and take off our gas mask helmet and enjoy nature for awhile!

We have had some very sad happenings in our company, but guess all must go with war. Isn't it too bad that civilized people have to

U-BOAT SINKS NINE FISHING SCHOONERS

OFF GEORGE'S BANKS, REPORTS A UNITED STATES NAVAL SCOUT BOAT.

The Scout Boat Picked Up Word of the Raid From the Auxiliary Fishing Schooner Helen Murley, which Had Rescued Four Survivors and Was Taking Them to Port.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Nantucket, Mass.—Nine fishing schooners were sunk off George's Banks by a German submarine, a naval scout boat just reported. The scout boat picked up word of the raid from the auxiliary fishing schooner Helen Murley, which had rescued four survivors and was taking them to port. George's Banks are 60 miles off this island. The first reports of the attack on the fishing fleet did not mention what means the submarine took to sink the defenseless craft. The raid is the first in these waters since the tug Perth Amboy and four barges were shelled by a U-boat off Nauset Beach, Cape Cod, July 21. On the next day the fishing schooner Robert and Richard was destroyed by an underwater boat off the southeastern coast of Maine. There was a full until August 2, when Canadian waters were invaded. In three days at least eight sailing vessels and one tank steamer, the Luzblanca, were attacked.

Energies Centered on Winning War.

New York.—After traveling more than 20,000 miles and delivering 119 addresses in every part of the United States, Sir George Adam Smith, the Scottish clergyman, who has been making a speaking tour of the country under the auspices of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, reported to the Bureau of Information of the British War Mission that the American people everywhere are fully aroused and heart and soul in the war.

Munitions Factory Flag.

Washington.—All factories that manufacture munitions are to fly a special flag, provided more than 50 per cent of the factory output is ordnance material. The flag measures four feet by six feet. Around the four sides is a red border. Within this border are three broad panels, the center one blue and the outer ones white. In the middle of the center panel of blue there is a design in white of the hursting bomb, insignia of the ordnance service.

Take part in such awful stuff!

Guess we will spend the "Fourth" here. We all are trying to make the best out of things; and we are here to do our bit, even if it costs all, for we fully realize what we are fighting for.

Glad to know your boys are making good. They should be tickled if they don't have to come over here.

I have not seen a soul from Borea since I have been here. You haven't any way of finding out where any one is. You might know their address but not their location; and at this time nobody gets a pass. I have had several letters from Flemming (Griffith), but do not know where he is.

I have done very little writing during last month, for things have been in such condition that a fellow hardly had time to think. It has also been a task to get writing material—have a number of times used dead man's stationery to write home.

As soon as we get a few days' "freedom," I shall write you more. Remember me to all my Borea friends, for I often think of you all.

Your friend,

Corporal R. H. McGuire

Note:—Monday's papers gave Corp. McGuire's name among those as "wounded—degree undetermined."

CLINTON LUNSFORD WRITES HOME

Mr. and Mrs. James Lunsford: Dear Father and Mother:—

It has been a long time since I heard from home. I will now write you a few lines. I am well at present. I am in France and it is certainly a fine country. There are many funny things I hope to tell you about some day. I have met several of the Kentucky boys here, whom I know. I saw Ed Marcum from Sand Gap. You know, it makes me feel good to see these boys. I have never met Elmer Jones, tho he is over here somewhere.

Mother, we have good fare and plenty to do, and don't you think that I am not coming home some day. Write and give me Harrison's address. Tell my friends over there to write me. You don't know how much it will please me to get a letter. I will write again soon. So I will close for this time, hoping to hear from you all soon.

With much love to you all, I remain your son.

Clinton Lunsford,
Co. 8, 1st Tr. Reg.
A.E.F., P.O. 727.

A Well Assorted Stock of New Fall Goods Has Arrived at Our Store

Call early and get first choice

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg.

Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Berea, Ky.
(In effect May 14, 1918)

North Bound

No. 32, Leaves 6:53 p.m.

No. 38, Leaves 1:17 p.m.

No. 34, Leaves 3:53 a.m.

South Bound

No. 33, Leaves 12:03 p.m.

No. 37, Leaves 1:04 p.m.

No. 31, Leaves 12:12 a.m.

Note: No. 33, the fast train, will stop for passengers from North of Cincinnati, O., or for South of Knoxville, Tenn.

We sell hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

Miss Eva Fisher, who spent her vacation visiting her sister in Chester, Vermont, returned last Wednesday morning, and reports a most enjoyable time spent.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Osborn are enjoying the breezes at Lake Erie. They are spending their vacation at Madison, O., in company with Mrs. Osborn's sister, Mrs. Harry Beckett and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Benton Fielder are visiting at Mr. Fielder's home in an adjacent county. They made the trip by automobile.

Miss Alice L. Christopher, of Boston, Mass., is spending a month in Berea, visiting at the home of her brother, H. J. Christopher.

Go to the new Millinery Parlor, near the Post office, for your Fall and Winter hats.

Eva Walden, ad-7.

Miss Susie Holliday, who graduated from Berea College last June, is taking a Nurse's course at Vassar College this summer.

Workmen are busily engaged laying a pipe line for a steam heating plant which is to be installed in the President's home this fall.

Rev. Howard Hudson and Mr. H. J. Christopher are expected to return home from their extension work in Elliott County this week.

Get ready for the Berea Fair, September 5, 6, and 7. Bigger and better than ever. Everybody boost.

J. M. Coyle has been busily engaged remodeling the store building on Chestnut Street, which he purchased some time ago. He expects to be open for business by the first of September. He has purchased a full line of gent's furnishings and will be in a position to give his customers a good selection of good goods at fair prices. Mr. Coyle is one of our enterprising young business men, and merits a fair share of business in his line.

Word has been recently received that Corp. Thomas Edwards, Jr., has safely landed in France.

George Downey, of Oneida Institute, stopped off in Berea this week on his way from Ohio, where he had been employed in a munition plant. While here he engaged a room with the college for the coming school year and had the pleasure of seeing and talking to several other former Oneida boys. He will enter school on the 15th of September.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dooley left on Wednesday morning for Alabama, where Mr. Dooley will enter the Polytechnic Institute for a six weeks' course in preparation for Army service. Mrs. Dooley will go on in a few days to visit her people in Tennessee.

Miss Kathryn L. Cook, of Fairmont, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Maude Bower.

Just from the city with a new and up-to-date line of ladies' misses and children's hats.

Eva Walden, ad-7.

George O. Bowman is spending a two weeks' vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bowman. He is working in West Virginia.

Sergeant E. T. Hayes, of Camp Taylor, left Monday, after spending a five days' furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, of Jackson street.

Miss Nettie Kenney, of Cincinnati, arrived Sunday for a few days visit with her mother.

Mrs. Frank Blazer, of Ohio, is visiting relatives and friends here. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McGuire, of Beattyville, are visiting his brother, Scott T. McGuire.

Misses Martha and Rebecca Muncy were the guests of their brother, El Muncy, of Richmond, from Friday until Sunday.

Leslie A. Ballard, who is employed in Wright's Aeroplane factory, at Dayton, Ohio, visited friends here from Sunday until Wednesday.

Mrs. Jennie Fish left Tuesday for a few days visit in Cincinnati, after which she will go to Camp Perry, on Lake Erie, where she will be the guest of Lieutenant Walker and wife.

The new Millinery Parlor will be open about the 1st of September.

Eva Walden, ad-7.

Little Miss Elva Bowee, of Winchester, is the guest of her little cousin, Miss Lillian Bowee.

The moving picture show, given for the benefit of the Red Cross, Saturday night, was much enjoyed by the people present. The ladies hope to present another feature play in the near future.

Mrs. E. A. Bender, of Center street, spent Monday shopping in Richmond.

Miss Mabel Bicknell, who has a government position in Washington, is visiting her mother and brother in Berea.

Miss Myrtle Baker is visiting relatives in Lexington this week.

Misses May and Elizabeth Harrison spent the week end at the delightful country home of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrell Van Winkle arrived in Berea, Monday, from Cincinnati, for a visit.

Claude Anderson, a Berea graduate of the Class of '13, was in town last week.

C. H. Woolf, of Winchester, was a Berea visitor last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geant Huff and little daughter, Maey Elizabeth, returned this week from a visit with relatives in Eastern Kentucky.

Miss Alice Bivins, who has been teaching at Greensboro, S. C., stopped off in Berea, last week, for a few days' visit, on her way to her home in Milwaukee.

Mrs. John Gay, with the assistance of her sisters, Mrs. Spink, Mrs. Buellette and Mrs. Hunt, entertained with a delightful porch party at her home, Friday afternoon, August 2. The guests of honor were Mrs. May Hudson and Miss Etta Lewis, of Nogales, Arizona, who have been visiting in Berea for some time.

Delicious refreshments, consisting of ice cream and war cakes, were served.

Those present were: Mesdames May Hudson, J. J. Brannaman, F. W. Hayes, Ellen Mitchell, Sarah Haley, W. J. Hudspeth, Sarah Ely Denton, C. B. Holder, J. G. Hareison, M. L. Spink, Charles Buellette, W. C. Hunt, S. R. Baker, Sarah Lewis, and Misses Etta Lewis, May Harrison and Elizabeth Lee Hareison.

Mr. and Mrs. James Maupin and little daughter, Pearl, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Buehler Maupin for the last week, have returned to their home in Indianapolis.

See Eva Walden for the latest creations in Fall and Winter Millinery.

Mr. and Mrs. Buster Maupin spent Sunday with Mr. Maupin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Maupin.

Strengthening of Berea's Forces This Year

We have suffered losses in the past year due to some important people going out into different lines of national service, as officers and privates in the Army, and as secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., but in the places of these valued friends we have gained equally as strong Christian leaders and teachers and a number of additions in new positions, which have been created since the war began.

For the first time, our many Bible courses are to be organized under one great department, known as the Department of Religious Education. For the first time, we will have a dean of this department who will devote his vast experience, education and Christian life to the organization and the management of our Bible work. Rev. C. Rexford Raymond, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has come back to Berea after an absence of a dozen years, to become



C. Rexford Raymond

the head of this department. He will organize the Bible courses in such a way that they will become a pleasure to the student rather than a duty. His friendly counsel and Christian advice will be of inestimable value to students who are seeking the higher and the better way, and who desire to render the greatest service in life. People of Eastern Kentucky will be glad to know that Raymond has come back to Berea, for he made many friends in the mountains upon his extension tours years ago. Some communities still feel the effects of his lecturing and preaching. Now is the time to send your children to Berea to get the full influence of the life and character of Dr. Raymond.

Professor Hugh Pratt Kean, A. M., comes to Berea as Associate Professor of Mathematics in the College Department. Professor Kean is a native of Chicago, and was educated at Albion College and the University of Illinois. Professor Kean is a young man of exceptional scientific and mathematical ability, and has the reputation of being a great friend and companion to young men.

The many little friends of Augustus Hamilton will be sorry to hear, according to a letter received, by his mother, that, in all probability, he can not come home before November. He has been in Louisville, undergoing treatment for his nerves and eyes at the Children's Hospital, since April.

His father, the Rev. A. W. Hamilton, is at present in the Q. M. D. of the U. S. Expeditionary Forces. He has not entirely recovered from being injured in the ribs by a piece of shrapnel, but in spite of it, is doing a great deal of speaking for the British Conservation of Food, of which Lord Rhonda is the head, and also for the War Aims Committee, of which Premier Lloyd George is president. He has recently spoken in the church of the well-known writer and minister, Dr. H. F. Meyer. The second week of July he was commissioned as a second lieutenant.

JOHN MILLER ENTERS THE U. S. NAVY

John Miller, student of the Academy Department, and popular scout master of the Berea Camp, has just entered the radio service of the U. S. Navy. He goes from Berea to Providence, R. I., then to Harvard for a 6-months' course before entering upon active service.

No student of Berea College has ever left a more lasting impression for good upon Berea boys. Mr. Miller's life as a student was an example worthy of imitation by every young man in the student body. His six years experience in the regular army taught him respect for authority and self control. His deep religious nature makes him a great moral force among young men.

As drill master for the Academy men, as director of gymnasium classes, as play ground director for Berea's children, as scout master and earnest Christian worker he won commendation from both the college and townspeople.

Our heartfelt good wishes follow him in this new and important work.

The writer of this personal glimpse remembers well the association and companionship which he formed with a young professor in his college days. That friendship has never ceased to exist.

Professor Kean wishes to assure young men who are coming into the College Department that he is anxious to become their companion, friend and helper at all times.

Professor Albert Greer Weidler, Ph.D., comes as Associate Professor of Latin in the College Department. Dr. Weidler was educated in Westminster College and the University of Pittsburgh, and has been associated with a number of schools as principal, professor and president for the past twelve years. Dr. Weidler was a man of great influence in Eastern Kentucky where he was President of a Junior College. Many young men now point to him as the one who led them out into the larger and brighter life, who gave them the vision of the biggest things that are within the reach of every ambitious young person.

We welcome Dr. Weidler as one of our new recruits and desire that many students will become acquainted with him this year.

Mr. Howard E. Way, who has



Hugh P. Kean

been in Berea for two months, is succeeding Mr. Howard E. Taylor as Bursar. There is a rather singular coincidence in the case of these two men. Howard E. Way, of Pittsburgh, Pa., succeeds Howard E. Taylor, of Philadelphia, Pa., and both have a sunny smile, a slap on the back, and a hearty handshake.

We are glad indeed to welcome Mr. Way into our midst, and can promise our students with assurance that they will find a congenial and companionable counsellor and friend in Mr. Way.

LUTHER AMBROSE JOINS THE NAVY

About thirty friends of Luther Ambrose "swooped" in on him last Tuesday evening by way of surprise and to spend a short time at his home, prior to his departure for service in the Navy. James A. Burgess served as spokesman, and in his usual happy fashion, voiced the sentiments of the company. He took occasion to heartily commend Mr. Ambrose for his faithful and useful service in the college and church activities, especially as president of the Christian Endeavor Society. Mr. Burgess further remarked that his friends would confidently expect Luther to "go over the top" in the faithful performance of duty in the service of his country and they also would hope to see him return in safety with Kaiser Bill on board his ship. In closing his remarks the spokesman presented Mr. Ambrose with a wrist watch and a small sum of money for good measure, as a token of the love and esteem of his many friends in Berea.

Mr. Ambrose made a brief but fitting reply in expressing his thanks for the gift, and promised to do all in his power to prove himself worthy of the friendship and confidence they had so generously manifested.

The occasion was concluded by all the company forming a circle and singing "Blest Be the Tie that Binds" and uniting in a closing prayer by W. E. Rix. Mr. Ambrose left on the early train, Wednesday morning, for Louisville, and will later report at Newport, R. I.

WITH THE CHURCHES

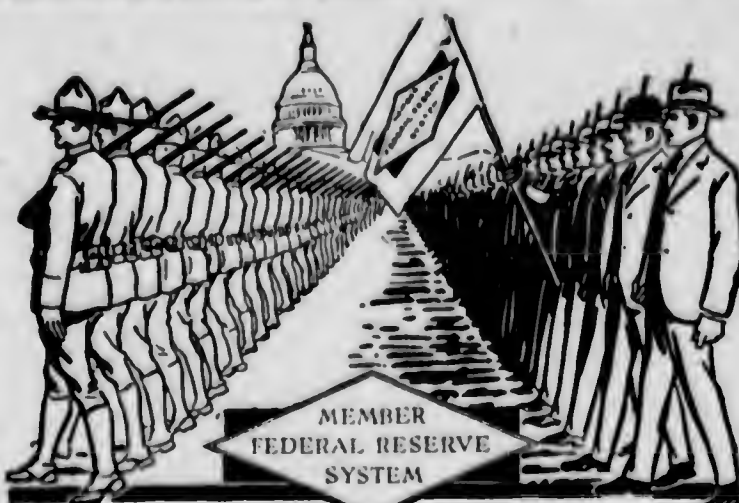
United Service

Of the churches of Berea will be held next Sunday evening at 7:30 in the pavilion back of the Library. Dr. George W. Mead will be the preacher and all the singers are invited to come and "sing." Don't miss this service.

Committee.

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes



Organization Wins

ORGANIZATION is what wins in war, in business, or in banking. We used to think this bank was ideally organized but how very much better we are situated today as a member of the Federal Reserve Banking System. Membership links us with the strongest and best organized banks throughout the country.

Their organization is our organization; their strength our strength. And your financial security may benefit, in turn, if you are among our depositors.

Berea National Bank

Berea, Kentucky

GET READY FOR

THE BEREA FAIR

Sept. 5, 6, 7, 1918

Our catalogue has been greatly enlarged by adding a splendid list of prizes on Farm and Garden Products and Ladies' and Children's Hand Made Articles. 10% of gate receipt to go to Red Cross.

For Catalogue address

E. T. FISH, Secretary

Berea - - - - - Kentucky

Kentucky State Fair

Louisville - September 9-14

SEPTEMBER 8

GRAND SUNDAY PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Thavlu's Band of 40 World Famed Soloists
Chorus of 300 Voices
Two Flights by Ruth Law

\$75,000.00 Total Premiums \$75,000.00
\$15,000.00 Beef Cattle Show Saddle Horse Stake \$10,000.00
\$10,000.00 Fatted and Feeding Cattle Show \$10,000.00

RUTH LAW AUTO POLO AUTOMOBILE RACES
Aerial Queen Sport Thriller World's Crack Drivers
De Luxe Hippodrome Show Magnificent Midway Special R. R. Rates

Send for Catalogue Fount T. Kramer, Sec'y
604 Republic Building, Louisville, Ky.

for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a.m. It is expected that the pastor will have charge of the services next Sunday.

A cordial invitation is extended to all visitors in our city as well as to all citizens to unite with us in these services.

Fleet Baptist Church
Sunday-school at 9:45 a.m.
We have carefully graded classes for all ages, with separate class rooms.

Preaching service at 11 a.m.
The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:45.
We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Rev. E. B. English, Pastor
Christian Church
Bible School at 9:45 a.m.
Communion service and preach-

ing at 11 a.m.
The Rev. C. A. Van Winkle, one of the former pastors, and well beloved, will preach at 11 o'clock, Sunday morning, August 18. Friends come and hear him.

Rev. W. J. Hudspeth, Pastor
Methodist Church
Bible School at 9:45 a.m.
Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

The public in general and the new converts in particular are earnestly invited to attend these services.
Rev. Laerabee, Pastor

FOR SALE

7 sows and 40 pigs, from two to four months old. W. M. Garrison, 2 1/2 miles west of Berea. ad-8.

F. L. MOORE'S Jewelry Store

FOR

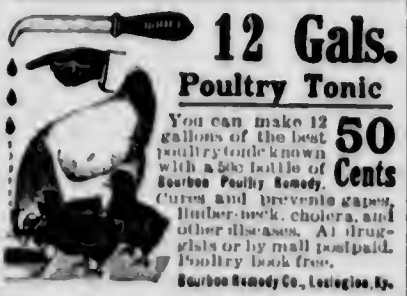
First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.



Sold by Potter-Moore Drug Co.

Berea Has a Splendid Drill Hall and Parade Grounds

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Advertising rates on application.

YOUR FRIENDS IN BEREA

(Continued from Page One)

are capable of specializing in Music or Home Science. He can tell by your conversation whether you would rather drive nails or feed a calf. If you desire to enter a professional course other than teaching, talk to Professor Clark.



Francis E. Matheny

Professor Matheny, Dean of the Academy, knows how to put a large crowd of students thru the preparatory course, and get them ready for college about as well as any man you ever met. He is interested in seeing you in the Academy Department, under two conditions. The first is that you are able to do the work, and the second is that you desire to spend three or four years to prepare yourself for higher education. If you are interested in preparatory work, do not forget to call on Dean Matheny at the Academy Campus.



Miss Katherine S. Bowersox

Miss Bowersox is a lady whom everybody in Berea wants to know. She is the Alliance Dean or Chairman of the Department Deans of Women. Miss Bowersox is interested in both boys and girls, but her special interest is in the girls. She has a smile that is both winning and contagious. The new girl enters her office with fear and trembling, but when she turns that smile on her, the girl loses her timidity and approaches Miss Bowersox with the confidence and faith that she would approach her mother. She prefers that girls who come to Berea would leave their powder boxes, low necked dresses and silk stockings at home. Somehow or other, these things do not fit in Berea. She wants all the girls who live with her to have things that fit and are becoming to their particular style of beauty. These things are all side issues, and Miss Bowersox is anxious for her students to deal with the great fundamental needs of life.



Thomas A. Edwards

Professor Edwards, our Superintendent of the Foundation School, has a wide reputation for loving

his boys. Of course, he is very fond of his girl students, but he is special adviser and counsellor of the boys, and a great many boys throughout the world today attribute their success in life, great human sympathy and love for the highest and noblest things, to the influence that Professor Edwards exerted over them while they were in the Foundation School. Boys who have not finished the Foundation work, have a rare privilege of being in the Department of teachers like Professor Edwards and his associates.



Chas. S. Knight

If you are in Berea six weeks, you will always know Mr. Knight. He preaches on Sunday night to the students, teaches the Bible in the day time and runs the College moving picture show at night. He knows how to make all of these things useful. During the opening weeks of school, three nights a week, and once or twice a week always, thru the year, a first-class moving picture show is given in the Great Chapel. No better show is given anywhere. These are free to all. The College furnishes all the necessary amusements free of cost. We cannot let unscrupulous people get our students' money and we cannot let our students go to places that we know nothing about. We look after the welfare of our students and make it easy for boys and girls to grow into men and women of strong character. Students entering places of amusement that are not under the control of the College, we cannot be accountable for, so we send them home. We look after every interest of our boys and girls. Parents have learned to trust Berea College with their boys and girls. They are safer here than at home.



Ralph Rigby

Professor Rigby is director of music. He teaches singing to every student in the College. There are classes in singing which are required in the lower departments and voluntary choral classes for all who wish to join. Then there is the great Harmonia Society, where everybody can get some real practice in singing before the public. Berea believes in cultivating the higher pleasures. Every one should join a choral class. There are no social privileges to and from Harmonia.



Chas. D. Lewis

Professor Lewis is the great Teachers' Institute man. He instructs more County Institutes than any other man. It is worth the cost of a whole year of school to any teacher to take one course under him. He has the teacher's touch. Study him and you will always know how to get the best out of boys and girls. He has a large and interesting collection of snakes and frogs. Hunt him up and get him to show you his laboratory. He will show you how to make things interesting for the country school.

An hour with him will be worth fifty dollars to you in your school room next winter. Everything we do in Berea is done to make folks more useful. The education of the head and the hand and heart all go together.



Miss Sperry

Miss Sperry manages the Boarding Halls. She gives you better board for less money than you can live on at home. The meals are scientifically cooked and prepared in great kettles, heated by steam from the central power plant. Come to Berea College and save money while you are getting an education.



Miss Margaret Dizney

Miss Dizney is Director of Home Science in the Vocational Schools. She has a first class up-to-date kitchen with stoves and ovens and tables. To get the touch of neatness and tidiness shown in this kitchen is worth half a year in college. Every girl learns how to cook and how to manage a meal of victuals so that it will go farthest. Miss Dizney spent last summer getting the best at the University of Chicago. She was already accomplished and up-to-date before she went. She has the latest in cookery and knows how to teach it to girls. Give your girl the advantage of these courses at Berea.



Miss Mary E. Welsh

Miss Welsh is the Professor of French and German and Instructor in Greek in the College Department. She has studied and lived in Europe and has traveled widely, both there and in this country. Among her other accomplishments, she is a delightful conversationalist and entertainer. The social side of life is made prominent at Berea. Every opportune occasion is used to develop in the student ease and grace in the meeting of people, and the art of pleasant and intelligent conversation. A good impression produced by easy and pleasant social converse has been the fortune of many a young person.



Mrs. Elizabeth S. Peck

Mrs. Peck is Professor of History in the Academy. She is a doctor of Philosophy from one of the great universities of the country. Her classes in history are so interesting that students do not want to leave the Academy. It is a principle of Berea that even the dullest boys and girls learn easily and love to study when it is made interesting. Students are shown how to study and where to get knowledge and taken to show you his laboratory. He will show you how to make things interesting for the country school.



Marshall E. Vaughn

Marshall E. Vaughn is the wide-awake Secretary of Berea College, and stands ready to welcome and assist very student who applies for admission. Visit his office first, and he will give you the necessary information and encouragement in getting established in Berea.

NEW DAIRY HERD ARRIVES

The Berea College Dairy herd was reinforced recently by the arrival of 39 cows and heifers, headed by the senior herd sire Canary Forbes Helena DeKol, weighing 2,200 pounds. They were purchased at Lake Mills, Wis., by Simon Muney, who visited Hoard's and other leading dairy farms located in that part of Wisconsin, and represent the highest grade stock. Under Mr. Muney's management, the Berea College Dairy has established a record for the highest production, as a herd, in the United States, according to Hoard's Dairyman and other expert authorities. With the reinforcement of these high grade cattle, and with the addition of an up-to-date dairy barn, silo and other necessary equipment, the future of Mr. Muney's department promises great results.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

recently at Camp Zachary Taylor, every Lieutenant in the 159th Depot Brigade responded. The call was for two officers below the rank of Captain to take a corps of casual troops to France, and because of the large number of officers volunteering a lottery was resorted to in selecting those who will be assigned to the overseas service. Lieuts. Elmer In-

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

gram and Philip H. Lowery being the winners.

The amount of sugar allowed for canning purposes has again been reduced, only ten pounds of sugar will be available to housekeepers for canning purposes. Up to this time, the amount that could be procured was twenty-five pounds.

The rule provides that for each family, for the remainder of the season, the allowance shall not exceed twelve and a half pounds per member. Families who already have obtained excessive amounts of sugar may be denied further quantities under the ten-pound ruling. County administrators have been directed to recall all sugar certificates dated as expiring July 15, 1918.

The news from Camp Sherman that Kentucky mountaineers took first honors in night target practice, shooting by the light of flares, flashlights and green stars, will, of course, provoke references to mountain feuds, but anyone who knows the Kentucky mountains knows that "bad men" constitute a small element of population. Anyone who knows American history knows that Kentucky riflemen have made enviable records of marksmanship in every war in which they have participated and that the mountains have invariably furnished many good fighters as well as good marksmen.—Courier Journal.

Maj. Edward H. Williams, with a corps of assistants, will arrive in Louisville, August 13, for the purpose of examining candidates who desire to enter the Engineer Corps of the Army. Examinations will be given only to those who have previously filled out and sent in application blanks to Washington and have been notified by telegram to appear for examination. Blanks may

be secured from T. L. Fitch, Secy. of the Military Training Camp Association for the United States for Kentucky, 1200 Lincoln Building, Louisville.

Mrs. Helm Bruce, State Chairman of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, wishes to inform her county chairmen that all application blanks, as well as enrollment cards, in connection with recruiting for the United States Student Nurse Reserve, for the entire state, should be sent to her at 204 Speed Building, Louisville. The blanks are to be sent from State headquarters to Washington. Mrs. Bruce would also like to make clear that all women who complete their three years' training in a registered hospital are eligible for the Army Nurse Corps upon their successful graduation from the civilian school. So that all young women who desire to do army nursing, but cannot fulfil the requirements for the Army School of Nursing, may have an opportunity to train for this work. There are twenty civilian hospitals in Kentucky, in most of which only one year of high school is required.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

Berea, Kentucky

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on September 6, 1918, an open competitive examination will be held for the position of clerk, and to produce eligibles for position as clerk in the post office at Berea, Ky. One position as Sub-Clerk for auxiliary service 3 hours per day except Sunday will be filled as a result of this examination. For further information and application blanks apply at the United States Post Office, Berea, Ky., or

Edw. Fothergill,
Temporary Local Secretary

PUBLIC SALE!

Land, Farming Implements, Household & Kitchen Furniture

As executor of James A. Adams, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on

Wednesday, August 28, 1918

a tract of land situated about half way between Kingston and Berea, Ky., fronting one-half mile on the Dixie Highway.

This land, by reason of its extensive frontage along the famous Dixie Highway and its topography, will be sold, first in three separate tracts, and then as a whole, the bid bringing the most money being accepted.

TRACT NO. 1 contains 19½ acres, with residence, outbuildings, barns, garden and orchard.

TRACT NO. 2 contains 15 acres, all in grass.

TRACT NO. 3 contains 21 acres, all in grass.

All of this land is well watered and fenced and each tract has a splendid site for a house directly on this highway, and will make an ideal place to live, in one of the best communities in the county, on good pike, close to good schools and churches and only a short distance from Berea College.

Household and Kitchen Furniture

consisting of Cook Stove, Heating Stoves, Wardrobe, Tables, Dresser, Chairs, Beds and Bedding, and Dishes.

Farming Implements

consisting of a large lot of Plow Gear, Wagon Harness, 2 Turning Plows, 3 Shovel Plows, Platform Scales, Corn Sheller, Corn Crusher, Mowing Machine, Cultivator, Buggy and Buggy Harness, Cider Mill, Diggers, Scythe, Large Iron Kettle, Lot of Tools and Tool Chest, Work Bench and Vise, Lot of Chains, Forks, and other things too numerous to mention.

Growing Crops

There will also be sold the interest in growing crops, consisting of some Corn, Tobacco, Sugar Cane and garden truck.

Sale will begin promptly at 10 o'clock and immediately after the sale of personal property the real estate will be sold.

Terms

Real Estate—One-third cash, the balance in equal payments in six and twelve months, bearing six per cent interest with a lien retained to secure the payment of unpaid purchase money; or purchaser can pay cash. All articles under \$10 must be paid for in cash before property is removed.

POSSESSION—Immediate possession to be given, except to the small acreage in cultivation.

C. C. WALLACE, Executor

Richmond, Kentucky

Education at Berea Is in Reach of All Who Aspire

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

A WAR CALL

Our County, Hockcastle County, needs more sheep. The United States has a million fewer sheep than when the war opened. The world is short 54,000,000 sheep. The need of wool is constantly increasing. Our Army needs more wool every day. It requires the wool from 20 sheep to clothe one soldier. Sheep will give you two crops each year—wool and lambs.

The most effective **Dog Law** in the United States now protects you against the sheep-killing dog. Live sheep are worth more than ever before. The price of wool is good and fixed.

It is your patriotic duty to raise sheep and help clothe one soldier, if you can't clothe one entirely. Investment in sheep is a sound business. Sheep are an asset to your community. They restore soil fertility, are very profitable, and supply necessities to our people.

Remember

That when you fail to respond, when called upon, you cannot call yourself a Patriotic American.

A Suggestion

If you have ewes and ewe lambs, and must sell, be sure and find some one in the County who wants sheep—there are a number of farmers in our county who want sheep. Our Live Stock Committee, of which Mr. H. T. Young is secretary, will help you if you have ewes to sell—also, if you want to buy. This committee will look after your needs. Our banks will soon have a Farmers' Exchange Board for use. Go to the banks if you have sheep to sell or buy, and let's transfer in the County.

To Rockcastle County Sheep Growers' Association

Tuesday, August 6th, the Rockcastle County Sheep Growers' Association was organized. The first Saturday in September, the Association meets to perfect the organization and to record its membership. All of the sheep raisers and those who are interested in raising sheep are asked to be at the First Annual Meeting. We want the membership to reach 100 at this first meeting. Every farmer in the County is urged to be present on first Saturday, in the afternoon, of September. Meeting held in Courthouse.

The Articles of Association to be adopted. Come and be a part of first Sheep Growers' Association in the County.

Call or write County Agent for Dog Law.

Robert F. Spence,
County Agent

TO AGRICULTURAL CLUB MEMBERS RAISING PIGS

One of the most important requirements of successful hog raising is sanitation or cleanliness. A hog kept in filthy, uncleanly quarters cannot remain in the best of health nor gain in weight very rapidly and at a low cost.

Do not attempt to keep your pig in a small pen or lot, as it is almost impossible to keep such a place clean. The ordinary hog wallow, which is simply a hole in the ground, can and should be avoided, if plenty of good drinking water and shade are provided. In many cases contagious diseases have been transmitted from a sick hog to others in the herd through the mud wallow. Many hog breeders, however, have found the concrete wallow, which can be kept clean, very satisfactory.

The hog house should be of such a kind that it can be kept clean easily. Some people prefer a board floor in the house, but a dirt floor is very satisfactory, if properly cared for. It is especially important that a house having a dirt floor be located on a rather high place so that water will drain away from it. It is a good plan to dig a shallow ditch around the house to carry away water. The dirt from this ditch should be thrown into the house, spread out evenly, and packed down. The floor should then be oiled with crude petroleum. Repeat the oiling as often as necessary to prevent dust in the house. At frequent intervals slacked lime should be scattered over the floor. This is a disinfectant and helps to keep down odors.

The house should be so built and located that sunlight can get into it. Sunlight kills germs and aids in sanitation. The house should be cleaned out and the walls whitewashed inside or disinfected with some other material, every month or six weeks. This will destroy germs and lice.

Clean, fresh drinking water is another necessity. Arrangements should be made that the pig cannot lie in the drinking water. If the pig is watered in a trough, cross

pieces about fifteen inches apart across the trough will prevent this.

It is quite common for hogs to be infected with intestinal worms, and they are very injurious, particularly to growing pigs. Pigs kept in dirty pens and yards, improperly fed, drinking dirty water from filthy troughs and lying in unsanitary hog wallows, very quickly become infected. The coat of the pig becomes rough, the pig does not thrive or grow well, there will be a tendency to rub the root of the tail against posts and trees, and worms may be passed in the dung. The following treatment is good for ridding hogs of worms:

Provide no feed or water for 24 hours. Then give the following preparation to the hog in a rather thin slop:

Santonin.....3 grains
Calomel.....3 grains
Arecanut.....1 dram
Bicarbonate of soda, 2 drams

This constitutes a dose for a 100 pound hog, and must be varied according to the weight of the hog to be treated.

Another common and serious parasite infesting hogs is the hog louse. This louse lives on the body of the hog and lays its eggs or "nits" on the hair. It sucks the blood from the hog and causes great irritation of the skin. Due to the loss of blood and the irritation, the vitality of the hog is lowered. The irritation causes the hog to rub against trees and posts, and to kill the lice, advantage should be taken of this habit. Soak a burlap sack in crude petroleum, or some other cheap, heavy oil, and wrap the sack around a tree or post where the hogs are accustomed to rub, tying the sack in place. When the hogs rub against this, the oil will get on the lice and kill them. From time to time more oil must be poured between the sack and post, which will soak into the sack and maintain the supply. A contrivance of this kind is much cheaper and just as effective as a commercial hog oiler, which would cost from five to ten dollars. If you have only one hog, however, it will be cheaper to apply the oil with a brush, since by the other method considerable would be wasted.

Remember, Uncle Sam is counting on you to do your very best in the club work. Be sure to keep an accurate record of your work in your record book.

Very sincerely yours,
Robert F. Spence,
County Agent

HOLES IN ROADS

By Rodman Wiley, Commissioner, Department of Public Roads, Frankfort, Ky.

A road is the means of transportation and upon the condition of the surface depends the cost of transporting materials. A great many people think that when a road is once built that it will stand for all time and do efficient work without any repairs but such is not the case. Railroads, rivers, harbors and canals are patrolled, and inasmuch as the highways are subjected to more severe traffic than either of the above it stands to reason that they should receive constant attention. Besides, if the road is not smooth, not only is the cost of hauling increased but vehicles are caused to deteriorate most rapidly.

Consider for example a large hole in a road. Every one knows that when automobiles, wagons and buggies pass over holes that considerable damage is done. Suppose that the damage to an automobile is only one cent and that there were one hundred automobiles over the road in a day. The damage to the automobiles alone from that one hole in one day is \$1.00. Suppose there are fifty such holes to the mile of road. Then the damage would be \$50.00 per day or \$15.00 per month, and for twelve months in the year the damage to the automobiles alone passing over a mile of such road would be \$18,000, which is a sufficient sum of money to build in its entirety a mile of road and use an excellent grade of materials. It might not be necessary to rebuild the road, and in that event it certainly should be maintained.

It would seem to me that it is now high time that steps be taken to at least see that all the holes in the roads are kept filled. One way would be to appoint a patrolman on all the main roads in the county.

I cannot believe that we will very much longer be willing to see each day thousands of dollars worth of damage done to property.

The proposition is worth serious thought.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$6.00 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.00 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL TERM			
Expenses for Boys			
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	24.25	25.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	12.25	12.25	12.25
Total for Term	\$36.50	\$37.50	\$38.50
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	22.50	23.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	10.50	10.50	10.50
Total for Term	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.

Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician
Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

CANNING CORN

If You Have Failed, Read This

Some complaints have reached this office, stating that corn canned during last summer soured, and others have said that they could not can corn at all, because it would not keep. Several requests have come for a reliable recipe for canning corn. The following recipe is absolutely reliable and is approved by the United States Department of Agriculture. Last year, I canned sixty quarts of corn in this manner, and not one jar spoiled, or even smelled sour.

First of all, corn must be selected at just the right stage. It must be fully ripe, but neither under-ripe nor over-ripe. All that is necessary is just a little experience in selecting the ear, and ability to recognize corn that is just between the milk and the dough stages. Corn that has a white sediment at the bottom of the can, after having been jarred for some time, had reached the dough stage, and under-ripe corn is milky corn. Neither kind is so appetizing when opened for table use, but both kinds will often keep, if other rules have been observed, but either the ploughy or milky corn is liable to sour.

First Step

Secure perfectly well developed corn, husk, remove silks and put into boiling water and boil from ten to fifteen minutes. Remove and plunge into cold water.

Reason.—The first cooking of the corn prevents the appetizing juices of the corn from being removed, which happens to be the case when the corn is cut immediately from the cob and packed into the jars. The first boiling also kills many of the destructive bacteria, causes the color cells to become active, and the flavoring juices to flow. Plunging the corn immediately into cold water causes the color to become set and stops the action of the cells, thus saving the juice of the corn when it is cut from the cob.

Second Step

Remove the corn from the cold water at once, do not let it remain more than two minutes, then cut it from the cob and pack it into the

jars with all possible speed; place a teaspoon of salt to each quart of corn on the top of the jar, and fill with boiling water. Do not pack the jar too full of corn; leave an inch space at the top. Place the jars immediately in the boiler or canner. Do not use any canning powder to make your corn keep.

Reasons.—Corn should not lay in cold water because it absorbs water and loses mineral salts; haste should be used in packing the corn that none of these salts should be lost. Boiling water should be used, because it is more sterile, that is, purer, and salt should be used for flavoring purposes and because it has keeping qualities. It takes the place of canning powders without being injurious.

In the first place, canning powders are not necessary. In the second place, one is liable to use too much and thus destroy the natural flavor of the corn, and in the third place, one may depend too much on the keeping qualities of the powder, instead of sterile utensils and equipment.

Third Step

Place the corn in the boiler, or canner with the lids screwed lightly in place; be sure that the rubbers are new and have plenty of elasticity, and boil for three hours. Remove while hot and if screw top jars are used, screw the lid as tightly as possible while the rubber is very hot and then let the cans cool thoroughly before setting them away. If glass topped jars are used, do not attempt to fasten the top clamp for several days, and just before setting it in place, test your jar by lifting it up by the lid.

Reasons.—The three hours boiling kills all bacteria life and destroys all germs that would cause the corn to spoil. While the rubbers are very hot, they will adhere to the top and the jar, forming a perfect protection against the entrance of additional bacteria. The lids should not be screwed tighter after the rubber has cooled, because the seal is thus broken and this will sometimes cause the corn to spoil.

MOVIE PICTURES SENDING LABOR TO THE FARMS

Nearly every motion-picture theater in the country is enlisted in the campaign of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor to supply labor to the farms. The estimated total patronage of these theaters is about 60,000,000 persons.

Eleven of the largest motion-picture manufacturers are cooperating with the Farm Service Division in its drive for maximum food production. These film producers are releasing to their subscribers—the theaters—moving-picture "trailers," calling on all those who possibly can do so, to volunteer with the Employment Service for harvest work and other forms of emergency farm labor.

Three sample trailers, each about 25 feet long and running on the screen for about one minute, are sent to each film manufacturing company weekly, the company selecting one to go with its current releases. Turn their national association, the manufacturers work as a unit in distributing the trailers, releasing them among their subscribers so there can be no overlapping.

ARMY MAKES RECORD MEAT PURCHASE

The largest single order for bacon and canned meats in the history of the world—99,560,000 pounds of bacon and 134,000,000 pounds of canned meat—has just been placed by the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., for the American Army overseas.

Louis F. Swift, on commenting on this, recently, said the order will take the bacon from approximately 1,900,000 hogs, and if other work were dropped to produce it would be equivalent to the total bacon production of the five largest Chicago packers for nearly five weeks, however, six months will elapse before delivery is to be completed.

Mr. Swift said: "At the current prices on the day, last week, when the purchase was made, the packers would pay the live stock producers about \$80,000,000 for the necessary hogs and over \$50,000,000 for about 900,000 cattle required."

"The cattle will cost us twice as much, and the hogs two and one-half times as much as in the pre-war period."

"The whole order will be made up before the first of the year, despite

the fact that, before this purchase, one-fourth of the packers' facilities have been devoted to filling military demands.

"In order to get out the canned goods, the packers will find it necessary to employ night and day shifts of canners. Notwithstanding the fact that the products are being rushed forward thus hurriedly, not a single complaint has been received on meats delivered to the armies abroad."

"The five packers are now killing about 360,000 hogs a week to keep abreast of martial and domestic needs."

Love Letters in Hymn Book.

A pair of lovers who had been forbidden to speak or write, attended the same church, and their plan was the exchange of hymn books. As the young man was an officer of the church he did this little job before service. Most delightful and satisfactory love letters could be placed together by following certain lead-pencil marks, and in order to elude even a Sherlock Holmes of the household, the letters were made to read from the end to the beginning of the book.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.
Hay—No. 1 Timothy \$26.50@27, No. 2 \$25.50@26, No. 1 clover mixed \$24.50@25, No. 2 clover mixed \$21.50@23.50, No. 1 clover \$20@21.50.

New Data—No. 3 white 68½¢@69½¢, standard white 68½¢, No. 3 white 67¢@67½¢, No. 2 mixed 65½¢@66¢, No. 3 mixed 65¢@65½¢.

Corn—No. 2 white \$2@2.05, No. 1 white \$1.95@2, No. 2 yellow \$1.80@1.85, No. 3 yellow \$1.75@1.80, No. 2 mixed \$1.70@1.75, No. 3 mixed \$1.65@1.70, white ear \$1.30@1.35, yellow ear \$1.75@1.80, mixed ear \$1.60@1.70.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 45¢, sterilized creamery extras 45¢, Brisk 42¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 37½¢, firsts 36½¢, ordinary firsts 33½¢.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 30¢; under 1½ lb 20¢; fowl, 4 lbs and over, 27½¢, do under 4 lbs, 27¢; 27½¢; roasters, 19¢ lb.

Cattle—Shippers \$13@16.50, butcher steers, extra \$14.50@15.50, good to choice \$12.50@14.25, common to fair \$7.50@12; heifers, extra \$11.50@12.50, good to choice \$10@11, common to fair \$7@9.75; cows, extra \$9.75@11.25, good to choice \$8.50@9.50, common to fair \$6.25@8; canners \$5.50@6.25, stockers and feeders \$7.50@11.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$19.65, good to choice packers and butchers \$19.65, medium (150 to 190 lbs) \$19.90, stags \$11@15, common to choice heavy fat sows \$13@17.15, light shippers \$19.90, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$15@19.50.

Sheep—Extra \$11.50@12, good to choice \$10.50@11.50, common to fair \$4@9.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By Rev. P. D. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR AUGUST 25.

CONFESSING CHRIST.

(May be used with missionary applications.)
LESSON TEXTS—Luke 12:8-12, Acts 1:1-11.

DEVOTIONAL HEADING—James 1:1-18.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Psalms 145:1-3; Mark 8:19-20; John 1:40-46; Acts 4:18-20; 1 Peter 3:15.

1. Importance of Confessing Christ (Luke 12:8-12).

To confess Christ is not easy; it has never been easy. To do so means exposure to ridicule, contempt and persecution. Regardless of its issue, the true disciple will confess his Lord.

1. Christ will confess before the angels of God those who confess him before men (v. 8). The true disciple will not be ashamed to let all men know that he knows, loves, and serves Christ.

2. Christ will deny before the angels of God those who deny him before men (v. 9). To deny Christ before men may get one a little of human applause, but will surely bring one to loss of heaven and to the sufferings of hell forever.

3. A pernicious testimony is unparadiseable (v. 10). This testimony is the expression of a heart utterly perverse, attributing the mighty works of the Holy Spirit as wrought by Christ to the devil (Matt. 12:32; Mark 3:29). The unparadiseable sin will only be committed by one whose heart is incurably bad, one whose moral nature is as vile as the devil—a reprobate.

4. Divine aid given in testimony (vv. 11, 12). In the most trying hour the Holy Spirit will teach the disciples what to say, and how to say it.

11.—Qualifications for Confessing Christ (Acts 1:1-11).

Christ remained with the disciples forty days after his resurrection to prepare them for the important business of witnessing for him. He had a five-fold object:

1. To convince the disciples of the absolute certainty of his resurrection (vv. 2, 3). Before the disciples could undertake the great work for which they had been preparing, the question of Christ's resurrection must be settled beyond a doubt. No one can preach the gospel who does not have certainty of conviction touching the resurrection.

2. To instruct the disciples in things pertaining to the kingdom of God (vv. 3, 6, 7). Their unwillingness to hear Christ's instruction (John 10:12, 13) before his passion shut out much valuable information, so the Lord tarries to supply this need. They had a wrong idea as to the kingdom being restored, not as to fact, but as to time. Christ had again and again predicted a coming kingdom in harmony with the united testimony of the prophets of Israel. They understood him aright as to the fact of the kingdom, but the time of its manifestation they failed to grasp. The disciples should be defended against the reproach for having a materialistic conception. The kingdom is still to come; the time of its coming is known only to God.

3. To show the disciples that their business was to witness for Christ to the uttermost parts of the earth (vv. 4, 5, 8). This witnessing was to be done in the power of the spirit, the result of which would be the formation of a new body, the church, called out from the world in the time of the postponement of the kingdom.

4. To show the disciples the scope of their missionary activity (v. 8). This is shown to be as wide as the world itself. They were to begin at home and carry the good news concerning Christ to the uttermost parts of the earth. Mission work begins at home and ends with the bounds of the earth.

5. To show the disciples that Christ will henceforth operate from heaven. They were to work on the earth, but the source of their power was in heaven. Though he is separated from the disciples it will not be forever, for he will come again. He will come again as the God-man, our mediator. The words of the men in white apparel have a double significance.

(1) To show that Jesus will come again.

(2) To show that in the meantime they should set to work in the discharge of their commission, and not be gazing up into heaven. The Lord's instruction to the disciples was, "Occupy till I come" (Luke 19:13). Those who have an intelligent hope touching the coming of Christ are not sky-gazers, but are dead in earnest witnessing for Christ.

Divine Descent.

The incongruity of the Bible with the age of its birth; its freedom from earthly mixtures; its original, unharmed, solitary greatness; the suddenness with which it broke forth amidst the general gloom; these to me are strong indications of its divine descent; I cannot reconcile them with a human origin.—Cluninge.

When It Is Hard to Pray.

It is hard for a man to pray according to God's will if he is not living according to it.

A TRIP TO THE NORTHFIELD BIBLE CONFERENCE

At the earnest solicitude of The Citizen, Miss Lorena Hafer has kindly written an interesting account of her trip to Northfield, Mass., with some personal impressions of the Bible Conference recently held at that noted rendezvous of Christian workers. D. L. Moody did many great things during his useful life, but none have accomplished more lasting good than the establishment of his Bible Schools at Chicago and Northfield, and the Boys' Preparatory School at Mt. Hermon, four miles from Northfield.

We appreciate the following impressions from one who was fortunate enough to attend the Conference this year:

"It was my privilege during the latter part of June and the first half of July, to attend two religious conferences at Northfield, Mass. The trip was a delightful one in every respect and one that will long be remembered.

As I traveled thru the peaceful, prosperous looking country at this most beautiful season of the year, when "Heaven tries earth if she be in time," it was hard to realize the great world conflict that is raging across the water. An occasional troop train or a group of boys in khaki at the railroad stations were the only signs of war, and as they sang, "We'll be Over, We're Coming Over, and We Won't Come Back till it's Over, Over There," one felt sure that victory and world peace must be near.

I kept wishing as I passed thru Central Kentucky and Ohio, that the Allies "over there," and—yes, the Kaiser, too, might see the unusually large wheat crop that was being harvested. Of course those states furnish comparatively little of our wheat, but their crops are an indication of the immense crops of our Western grain states.

My route lay thru the grape section of Western Pennsylvania and New York. I spent Sunday in Buffalo, where I attended a meeting of the International Sunday-school Association then in session there; then on thru the splendid farming country of our Empire State, across the Hudson River and by way of the Boreas Tunnel route, thru the Berkshire hills to Northfield. Everywhere were evidences of loyal Americans doing their bit—not little, but big bits. Girls of many of the large Eastern colleges are helping to increase the food supply and are doing boys' if not men's work on farms. I saw acres of corn and other farm products in the vicinity of Northfield, that are being tended by these patriotic farm-ettes.

The Northfield Summer Conferences are held in the buildings and on the campus of the Northfield Seminary for girls, established nearly forty years ago by the world famous evangelist, Dwight L. Moody. Northfield was Mr. Moody's birthplace. The story is told that after he had grown to manhood, he returned to the old home to visit his mother, and found her having trouble with a neighbor, because Mrs. Moody's chickens were injuring the neighbor's garden. Land in that part of the country was cheap then, and in order to give his mother peace of mind, and her chickens a larger range, Mr. Moody bought ten acres adjoining the homestead. Later, while driving thru the country, he saw a group of girls weaving straw hats for a livelihood. They were poor girls, who could make little at their hand work and could not afford to go away from home to school. The great man determined to organize a school where poor girls would have an equal chance with the rich. Out of this determination grew the Northfield Seminary for Girls. Later, the Mt. Hermon school for poor boys was established nearby.

When the school buildings were completed, Mr. Moody said, "It is too bad to have these beautiful buildings idle during the summer, doing no one any good; and so he invited his friends and neighbors in for religious meetings among themselves. Out of these meetings grew the great Northfield Summer Conferences, to which delegations come from nearly every part of the United States, from Maine to California.

I had heard much of the beauty of the campus and surrounding country, but found that the scenery beggars all description. Situated in the picturesque valley of the Connecticut River, one mile from the New Hampshire line, with deep, dark pine forests for a background on the East, and the Green Mountains appearing to meet the sky in the far distant West, the spot is one at which artists might thrill.

The atmosphere of whole-hearted

devotion to Christian duty, that pervaded the place during the conferences was as wonderful as the scenery. The central theme of every lecture and sermon was "service," which is the essence of all Christianity, and "service" might have been the watchword of each of the six hundred girls at the Young Women's Conference and each of the one thousand persons at the Missionary Conference.

Of the speakers little need be said. The mention of their names is a volume in itself. The chief speaker of the conference, Dr. Stuart Holden, of London, England, recently from Y.M.C.A. work on the battle fields of France, braved German submarines to keep his appointment. He is a man of wonderful personality and spiritual power, whom to know is to love and to hear is to long to hear many more times. This was his twelfth trip to America to lecture to the young women of the Northfield Conference. Other speakers of note were Robert E. Speer and Margaret Slattery. They, and many other forceful speakers brought messages that stirred the souls of every listener.

The last meeting of the Conference, a consecration meeting, was to me the most sacred and impressive of all. Dr. Holden conducted the service. After the sermon, we partook of the Lord's Supper and every girl went down from that mountain top, strengthened and resolved to do her share of work for the Master better than ever before.

SHIPBUILDING RECORD BREAKERS DISPROVE HURLEY'S BEER PLEA

No Booze, Secret of Success at Camden Yard Show

When Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping board, expressed fears to Congress recently that a nation-wide ban on booze would retard ship building, hundreds of brawny patriots who are pounding out ships in Camden, in record time replied:

"Tell it to Tommy Mason!"

Tommy Mason was superintendent of the construction work on the Tuckahoe, the naval collier turned out of the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company in twenty-seven days, breaking a world's record.

After the launching of the Tuckahoe, Charles M. Schwab, director of the shipbuilding board, sought Mason to learn how he and his men had made such phenomenal speed.

"I want to pass your secret along to the other shipyards," said Schwab. "No booze," replied Mason. "That's the secret."

Schwab didn't testify before the congressional committee last week in the hearing on war prohibition, or he might have repeated the story as Tommy Mason gave it to him.

He might have told him Mason's group of workers, each of whom received a reward from Schwab, not only broke a world's record in turning out the Tuckahoe, but how it had attained a reputation in the Camden shipyards as the gang that can do the fastest work, has fewer absences from all causes and 50% fewer accidents than any other group of workmen of the same size in the plant.

He might have told how Mason, when the order of the day in the nation's shipyards was "speed up," watched to see that no boozers got places on his gang. Mason has spent almost a lifetime in shipyards and experience has told him that booze and efficient work don't mix.

There were just two exceptions to Tommy Mason's ban on boozers. They were two riveters, whom he permitted to remain in his gang for a while, although he knew that they "took a drink or two" in the morning before they came to work.

But Mason also discovered that it was several hours each day before these two men reached their maximum speed, and occasionally they failed to report for duty.

The superintendent took a pencil and paper and did some calculating. He found out what the delay of these two men was costing the work of the gang. He deducted the number of rivets which "a drink or two" in the morning was costing.

He found that sober riveters had a larger average of rivets to their credit at the end of the week, and the two boozers left. The Tuckahoe's record satisfied him that he was on the right course.

(The Phila. North American)

Instead of an asphyxiating gas, why don't the Yanks send the smell of fried onions against the enemy, and draw the famished hordes out of the dugouts in spite of themselves?

—Washington Post

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by 844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,600,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.), to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17....2,165,500,000 lbs.

Fiscal year 1917-18....3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase.....844,600,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,138,100,000 pounds, as against 1,296,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17....250,000,000 bushels

Fiscal year 1917-18....340,800,000 bushels

Increase.....80,800,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,800,000 bushels, a total of 144,800,000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916-17 were: Wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,300,000 bushels, a total of 137,400,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,800,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat harvest."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop."

"I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food traders, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A bonder is a man who is more interested in getting his bite than in giving his bit.

FATAL AUTO CRASH

Edward King, of Louisville, Killed When Car Skids near Middletown

The Lexington Herald gave the following account of the sad accident, last Saturday afternoon, which resulted in the death of Mr. King, of Louisville, and in serious injury to others who were with him in the car:

Thomas King, 39 years old, son of the late John J. King, of the firm of Mason, King and Dandridge, contractors of Frankfort, was instantly killed; Miss Catherine Tolin, daughter of the late H. L. Tolin, of Frankfort, was seriously injured and Edward Fennell, of Louisville, Richard Stoll, Jr., son of J. Will Stoll, prominent banker of Lexington, and wife sustained slight bruises in an automobile accident one mile north of Middletown.

The party left Frankfort shortly before noon in a car owned by Mr. King, with Mrs. Richard Stoll driving the machine. Just north of Middletown, the car entered a stretch of road which recently had been oiled, and the machine, escaping from the control of Mrs. Stoll, skidded off the road, plunged down an embankment and turned over three times, throwing the occupants out.

Mr. King fell heavily on the back of his head and died a few minutes later of broken neck. The other occupants of the car were brought to a local hospital, where it was found Miss Tolin was suffering from a fractured skull and numerous cuts and bruises about the body. The rest of the party escaped with slight bruises and left the hospital shortly.

Mr. King, who had been visiting his mother in Frankfort, had invited the members of the party to accompany him to Louisville. Mr. and Mrs. Stoll were on their way to Nashville, where Mr. Stoll had accepted a position with a Nashville contracting firm. Fennell, who sustained slight injuries, was assistant bookkeeper at Lakeland Asylum, near this city.

The fact that the car was running at a slow rate of speed when it skidded down the embankment, probably saved the lives of the other occupants. All were thrown clear of the machine in its wild plunge down the bank.

A KENTUCKY MINER AND THE RED CROSS

In "Great-Hearted Coal Miners," in the September "Red Cross Magazine," Horstene Flexner tells the story of the Second War Fund Campaign among the miners in the mountains of Kentucky. Harlan County raised six times as much money as it was asked to, and Miss Flexner tells the following amusing story of Henry Beante, "one of the big Red Cross workers for Harlan," to illustrate the spirit with which the miners worked in the campaign:

"At first, Henry Beante worked under difficulties. This was because one night he made a statement that somebody interpreted wrongly. Beante was arrested as a pro-German, tried and released. But his feelings were outraged and he asked to be used in some special way on Red Cross Day, to prove his loyalty. He was given pledge cards, which the miners were to sign, and Beante proved that he was in earnest by getting every man at Tway to sign."

"I wanted a chance to show 'em," said Beante, "and I did. One thing that made me work so hard though, was because they claimed the Government needed the coal." (Beante got out twenty-two dollars' worth of coal on Red Cross Day). "Besides," he said, "I asked every man to give, I proved I wasn't no German."

He stopped a minute and went on. "I'm goin' to git in this fight yet. They ben showin' pitchers uv the Kaiser in this town and I seen 'em. The Kaiser's pitcher gits in my blood. Hit makes me so mad I throw the coal plumb over the cars. The Kaiser and his generation are goin' to be killed out."

THE PEOPLE AND WAR TAXES

More than \$3,500,000,000 has been collected in internal revenue taxes, including income and excess-profits taxes, for the fiscal year. This exceeds by over \$100,000,000 the estimates made a year ago, and by over \$200,000,000 the estimates made a year ago, when the revenue measures were passed by Congress.

The success in collecting this large revenue is attributed by the Treasury Department to the patriotism and cooperation of the American people in promptly and cheerfully meeting the war burdens imposed upon them.



Packers' Profits —Large or Small

Packers' profits look big—

when the Federal Trade Commission reports that four of them earned \$140,000,000 during the three war years.

Packers' profits look small—

When it is explained that this profit was earned on total sales of over four and a half billion dollars—or only about three cents on each dollar of sales.

This is the relation between profits and sales:

Profits

Sales

If no packer profits had been earned, you could have bought your meat at only a fraction of a cent per pound cheaper?

Packers' profits on meats and animal products have been limited by the Food Administration, since November 1, 1917.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Bond

Bond, Aug. 12.—We had a good rain Tuesday night, which was a great benefit to growing crops. Several from this vicinity attended the funeral of "Uncle John and Aunt Synthia" Seals, at Parrot, yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. E. T. Corbett and father. Mr. and Mrs. Jerry York were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Cornett, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim York returned home Saturday, from Harlan County.—We were very sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Nerva Parsley and her infant baby, who died Friday, from typhoid. Mrs. Parsley was a daughter of J. W. Davis. She leaves a husband and little child, and a host of relatives and friends to mourn her loss. Her remains were laid to rest in the Green Hill Cemetery. She was a splendid Christian woman, and was loved by all who knew her.—Mrs. Lizzie Morgan is very sick with typhoid.—H. C. Davis and family attended church at Letterbox, Sunday and took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Seals.

Carico

Carico, Aug. 12.—Mr. Henry Lewis, of Lile, preached two good sermons to a good-sized audience, Sunday, at Flat Top.—The son of Isaac Tussey went to London for an operation and was brought home for burial last week. We sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family.—Born to Mrs. John Couch, a boy and a girl, last week, named Rhoda and Jasper.—W. H. Roberts has returned from Evans. Uncle Gilbert Reynolds was visiting S. R. Roberts and family, from Friday till Sunday.—We had two bad storms last week, which blew down corn and fencing.—Canning is all the go with the ladies in these parts.—Next Sunday, Seven Pine Sunday-school will meet at Flattop for an all day singing. All invited.

Panola

Kerby Knob, August 11.—We are having extremely hot weather at this time.—Fairy Durham, daughter of John and Mary Durham, aged 14 years, died August 4th, after a brief illness. She was laid to rest in the family grave-yard near her home. The bereaved family have our deepest sympathy.—A baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hatfield, August 10.—Andy Thomas and son, Floyd, visited his brother, John Thomas at Waco, Saturday night and Sunday.—Walter Ray, and Herbert Chick have gone to Ohio to work awhile.—Oran Chick's baby has been seriously ill for the past week, but is improving.—Rev. Lewis Van Winkle filled his appointment at this place, Saturday and Sunday, accompanied by Rev. Jim Hadden of Rockcastle County, who delivered two interesting sermons.—A series of meetings will begin at this place the fourth Saturday night in this month.—A number of our Sunday-school went to Mallory Springs for a picnic, on August 4th, and spent a pleasant day.—Rev. Van Winkle will hold services at Durham Ridge the third Saturday night, and Sunday.—Mrs. Henry Chick and son, Charley, have gone to Ohio to visit her mother who is ill.

Parrot

Parrot, August 12.—Several of the boys are at Altaunt and East Bernstadt hauling coal.—A. B. Gabbard, Charley Gabbard, and E. D. Arnold left last Monday for Hamilton, O.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Cornelius, on last Friday night, a boy.—Levi Greenberry, and Steve Gabbard paid their brother Andrew a visit last week.—Richard Prices have moved to Hamilton, Ohio.—We are having some real August weather.—Lewis Cunnagin has a very sick child. It is not expected to live.—A boy and girl arrived at the home of Mrs. John Couch last Tuesday night.—Phee Hillard and family visited at Wiley Wise's last Sunday night.—Several friends from other churches attended the funeral at this place,

Sunday. A large crowd was present.—Born on the 6th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Gabbard, a girl.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Conway

Conway, August 12.—The Rev. Mr. Gooch filled his regular appointment at Fairview Church Saturday and Sunday, with a large attendance.—Miss Rilda Chandler, of Conway, visited her parents at Brodhead, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. S. B. McClure received a letter that her son, Elmore, was starting to France. We hope he will land there safely.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Pullins and little daughter, Elizabeth, from Garrard County, are visiting their mother, Mrs. George Pullins at this place.—Mrs. Nancy Gadd and her son and daughter have returned to their home at Hamilton, O., after a few weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. Will Gadd, of this place.—Hattie Grant, from Herea, visited her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wren, over Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. J. S. McNew spent the day with Mrs. Cox, Sunday.

Rockford

Rockford, August 10.—We are having some very dry weather at this time.—Corn is looking very well.—J. C. Bullen is busy haling hay thru this neighborhood.—Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Abney were at Rockford, Saturday, on business.—Farmers are busy clearing the road sides along the county roads, and also the Dixie Highway, which is adding much to the looks of the road.—Dadie Todd is visiting C. H. Todd, of Crab Orchard, this week; he is going to Lancaster to visit his grand-daughter, Mrs. Mannel. Dadie will be 83 years old the 28th of this month.—Several of the farmers around here are helping on the Scaffold Hill grade; this will add much to the travel of autos. There is some teaming over the hill now.—Tallitha Gabbard, of this place, has been laid up for several days with a sprained ankle. She seems to be getting along slowly; her foot is still in plaster of paris.—J. A. Guinn, who was operated upon some time ago, is able to work a little now.—W. H. Stephens sold to G. L. Wren a nice bunch of shoats for 164c a pound.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bullen went to Lexington last week to see Mrs. Bullen's brother, who is very sick.—Wm. Rich has a job with the extra gang on the K. C. R. R.—Mrs. G. C. Thomas, of Lee Gibson, is visiting homefolks here this week.—G. V. Owens passed thru here today.—T. C. Viars, of this place is very sick at this writing.—It is reported that the Rev. G. E. Childress, of Disputanta, had about \$275 worth of hogs killed last week, by lightning.—Mama Todd, aged 79 years and 9 months, died at her home, July 28, 1918. She was born October 3, 1832, in Madison County. She leaves three children and a number of grandchildren, besides a host of friends to mourn her loss. She was seriously ill only a few days; the cause of her death was bronchial asthma. Her remains were laid to rest in the Scaffold Hill Cemetery. She united with the Christian Church when quite young, and remained a faithful and true Christian until her death.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Aug. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. John Wynn, of this place, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Roope, of Frankfort, and Mrs. Ward, of Harlan, were in Louisville, Saturday, to visit the camp.—A very sad message was received by Maurice Long, of this county, that his son, Reather, who was in training camp in Louisiana, had been drowned at a bathing beach. About three hundred of the boys were in the water, but none saw him drown, and he wasn't missed until the next morning at roll call. The burial took place in Arkansas, as it was impossible to ship the remains here. Mr. and Mrs. Long received a beautiful let-

ter from the Red Cross Chapter there.—Misses Mary Brown and Edna Gully and Robert Brown, of Buckeye pike, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Dave Herney.—Mr. and Mrs. George Todd are very proud of their baby girl who arrived the tenth.—William Haley, Jr., of Berea, is spending a week with his grandmother, Mrs. J. T. Thompson.—Miss Jennie Higgins, County Superintendent of Schools, has returned from Arkansas, where she has been spending her vacation.—All the schools and business places closed Thursday on account of the War Conference held in Lancaster.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Earnestville

Earnestville, Aug. 12.—Several from here attended the funeral services of Uncle John Brandenburg, who died early in December, 1917.—The Rev. Joseph Ward, Cordley Robertson and Wm. Marcum officiated.—James McQueen had another ice cream supper, Saturday evening, the proceeds going to the Red Cross. Quite a large crowd present.—The Children's Day at Travelers Rest was successfully given last Sunday evening.—Miss Lucy Bicknell, teacher at Moores, paid her father and mother near Island City, a visit, Saturday and Sunday.—Harve Gabbard, of Wagersville, is visiting friends and relatives this week.—Twenty more of our good boys left Saturday, going to help defend this great nation of ours. May they return home victorious.—James Moss is having a new building constructed near the mouth of Sturgeon.—Mrs. Margaret Moore's daughter and son-in-law, of New Mexico, are her guests this week.—There will be a Teachers' Association at Moores the fourth Saturday of this month. Everybody invited; meeting on the ground and dinner all day. Come and listen while the teachers give their speeches.

Seoville

Seoville, Aug. 8.—Hubert Mainous, who has been in New Jersey for nearly two years, is visiting home folks and relatives at this place.—Mrs. Edie Lewis is visiting her mother, Mrs. Juriah Hyden.—Messrs. George Martin, Oscar Turner and Hugh Davison will leave for camp tomorrow.—T. J. Flannery of Blue Lick, is visiting relatives at this place.—Misses Florence Mainous, Nellie Neely, Gertrude and Ethel McPherson and Mary Campbell attended church at South Booneville last Sunday and took dinner with Miss Nettie Dooley.—The Buck Creek Graded School began August 5. The Rev. Presnell, of Booneville, led the devotional exercises and gave a splendid patriotic address. Several visitors were present. The following are the teachers: Miss Elizabeth Seoville, of Locana; Lucie Jones, of London, and Carrie Jane Rowland, of this place.—Miss Dora Bond, who is staying at Corbin, spent from Friday until Tuesday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bond. She was accompanied by her little niece, Edie Glenn Lunsford.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Aug. 12.—The meeting at Blue Lick was brought to a close by a summons to the minister of the sudden and serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Ray.—Aileen Mainous returned from an extended visit in Owsley County, via Winchester, Paris and Lexington, accompanied by her cousin, Kathleen Hotner, of Vincent.—Thursday, Aug. 15, the annual reunion of the Johnson family will be held as usual at the Big Spring, near Esquire Johnson's.—A card, announcing the safe arrival of Arch R. Flannery overseas, has been received by his mother, Mrs. L. K. Flannery.—Mrs. Al Wilson, of Booneville, has been visiting relatives in this vicinity.—Housewives are busily engaged in preserving grapes and plums, the only fruit in this locality.—Frankie Johnson, who is at Camp Sherman, came home on a three days' furlough, to visit his aged parents.—"Mothers know how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong." These words, penned by the immortal Longfellow, must have been written especially for the mothers of soldiers in this great conflict. Motherhood today is only synonymous with martyrdom. But even martyrs experience thrills of joy in suffering, knowing that great principles are being wrought out—great moral truths are being evolved thru agony, blood and tears of mothers and their noble sons. Martyred mothers, put on your coronation robes, glittering with fire, and remember that thru suffering comes the strongest souls, the most massive characters, the sweetest faith. It is the furnace that liquifies the gold, that brightens the diamond, that hardens the clay and consumes

the dross.—T. J. Flannery has returned from his visit in the mountains.

Panola

Panola, Aug. 11.—The corn crops and gardens in this section are suffering very badly for want of rain.—The Rev. F. P. Robertson filled the Rev. Johnson's appointment at Thomas school house, Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Mary McIntosh has come home from Lexington, where she has been staying with her grandmother.—Erby Dick-nell went to Red Lick, one day last week, and got a load of apples; they are scarce in this section.—Mrs. Mary Cole was on Crooked Creek a few days last week, canning apples.—Oscar Cox, of Locust Branch, is the guest of Mary L. Cole and family, this week.

STANTON NEWS COLUMN

County Agent Howard H. Harrison, who was recently married and moved into Mrs. Wells house, had the misfortune to suffer the loss of the home and most of their things. They had furnished the home with nearly everything new, and also many wedding presents of value were lost. They are staying at the home of Mr. Berthick till they can find a place to move into. Mrs. Harrison and daughter, Bess, of Berea, visited their son and brother, Howard, this past week. On their first night here, they witnessed the burning down of Howard's home, but they finished their visit first, stopping at the home of the Berthicks.

The new dormitory for the girls is fast going up. The bricklayers finished their work Thursday, and the inside work will be pushed rapidly.

Henry Tipton received an ugly bruise on the hand, when a horse he was shoeing kicked him.

Miss Mammie Derickson is visiting in Cincinnati this week.

George Derickson is having a well dug at the postoffice. They have struck a fine vein of very cold water.

Robert Stamper surprised his many friends by claiming as his bride the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ann Williams. They were married Thursday night and left at once for Indiana, where they will make their future home.

James Ewens, who has been sick



ROBINSON HOSPITAL (Inc.)

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Training School for Nurses
HEREA, KY.

Up to date Laboratory and X Ray Equipment

SPECIALTIES

Surgery DR. B. F. ROBINSON Obstetrics and Gynecology DR. M. M. ROBINSON Bacteriologist DR. ALSON BAKER

Visiting hours 1:30 to 4:30 and 7:00 to 8:00 p. m., daily

TWO REASONS FOR EDUCATION

(Continued from Page One)

And the other reason for education is that it brings out what is in you. God intended you should be a singer; but you have to learn music. God intended you should enjoy acquaintances with great souls like Lincoln and Longfellow; but you have to study History and English. One can never get into some of the best and highest pleasures of life unless he will study. One can never know what he might be unless he will try it out a bit by going to a good school.

for several months, is able to be about again.

Mrs. Mollie Crawford has returned from a visit to her husband, who is stationed in North Carolina. He expects to soon go over the sea.

A telegram came this week, announcing that Jim Atkinson was

severely wounded, July 20th, while fighting on the battlefields of France. Harvey Wells, another one of our boys, is in the hospital in France.

Mrs. J. D. Atkinson is visiting her sister in Owensville this week.

Mrs. J. W. Williams was called

from Gordonton, by the burning of her home. She was visiting with relatives and friends.

The Radiffe Chautauqua will be held here next week, and one of the features will be a lecture by a wounded soldier, from the battlefields of Europe.

Jesse Kincaid was called to St. Helens by the serious illness of his mother, who is at the point of death.

Miss Nancy Ewens and her brother William have returned from a visit to their sister, at Wolfe Coal in Breathitt County, and also to kin-folks at Jackson.

Saturday, August 24, 1918

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., I WILL SELL AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

240 ACRES OF LAND

FOR J. L. BUTLER

Also a Lot of Live Stock and Farm Implements

Will be sold in two or three tracts of 100, 120 or 140 acres, or as a whole to suit the purchaser. Two sets of improvements.

LOCATION:—Lincoln County, Kentucky, near the Boyle County line, 5 1-2 miles from Danville, 5 miles from Stanford, on the short pike running from Danville and Stanford pike to the Danville and Hustonville pike, one half mile from the Danville and Stanford pike.

DESCRIPTION:—This land is fresh and fertile and in a high state of cultivation. Crops as follows:—65 acres in corn, 50 acres of wheat and barley, 13 acres of tobacco, 28 acres of hemp, 5 acres of cow peas and potatoes, balance in grass and clover.

Nearly all the Land in Cultivation Broken out of Blue-Grass Sod this year

25 acres will be plowed ready for the purchaser to sow in wheat or other small grain. IMPROVEMENTS:—Bungalow of 5 rooms, porches all around; 7 acre tobacco barn, cribs, ice house, dairy house, large stock barn, stock scales, and other out buildings. The other improvements consist of a 5 room bungalow, porches, 7 1-2 acre tobacco and stock barn, cellar, smoke house and other out buildings. Cistern at each set of improvements. Metal roof on both houses. Also a tenant house.

Fencing good, divided into convenient fields. Everlasting water in every field. Springs are all equipped with large concrete water troughs.

This land has been well taken care of and is ready to "punch." Seeing is believing. Look at the growing crops and be convinced. The land is gently rolling and easily cultivated. Located on one pike and half mile from two main pikes, the Knob Lick Pike and the Danville and Stanford pike.

This farm will sell to the high dollar. Ready to cultivate and pay for itself.

A WHEAT CORN HEMP AND TOBACCO FARM

Live Stock and Farm Implements to be Sold—Three fresh Jersey cows and calves; two Poll Angus cows and calves; 1 Holstein cow and calf; 1 Hereford cow and calf, these cows are all dandy milkers and fine butter cows. 15 head of extra yearling and two-year old cattle, 15 fine Duroc sows with five to eleven pigs each; 30 head of good stock hogs, 125 to 150 pounds; 35 head of stock hogs, weigh about 100 pounds; 1 Fine Duroc Boar and 8 brood sows ready to farrow; 1 six year old coach horse, good worker; 1 pair of extra good mules, wagon and harness; 1 sixteen hand horse mule, 1 six year old gray mare mule, another extra pair of mules, wagon and harness; 1 pair of large 12 year old mare mules; 1 Deering binder; 1 new culti-packer, cream separator, hog house, cattle troughs and a lot of other things.

Money and presents given away at the sale. Dinner on the ground. This will be one of the big sales of the year. Don't fail to attend. Saturday, August 24th, is the date.

SWINEBROAD

THE REAL ESTATE MAN OF LANCASTER, KY.

Save Wheat for Our Soldiers

Good Light Bread and Biscuit
can be made from

POTTS' RYE FLOUR

Order a sack from your Grocer and be Convinced